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THE SUMMER BELLS.

BY MRS. ANELIA B. WELBY.

Sweet warblers of the sunny hours,
For ever on the wing—
I love them, as I love the flowers,
The sunlight and the Spring.
They come like pleasant memories,
In Summer's joyous time,
And sing their gushing melodies
As I would sing a rhyme.

In the green and quiet places
Where the golden sunlight falls,
We sit with smiling faces,
To let their silver bells
And when their holy anthems
Come pealing through the air,
Our hearts leap forth to meet them,
With a blessing and a prayer.

Amid the morning's fragrant dew—
Amid the mists of even—
They warble on as if they drew
Their music down from Heaven.
How sweetly sounds each mellow note,
Beneath the moon's pale ray,
When dying zephyrs rise and float,
Like lover's sighs away!

Like shadowy spirits seen at eve,
Among the tumbrels glide;
Where sweet pale forms, for which we grieve,
Lie sleeping side by side.
They break with voices the solemn hush
Where peace reposes her head,
And like their lays with mournful thoughts
That cluster round the dead.

For never can my soul forget
The loved of other years;
Their memories fill my spirit yet
I've kept them green with tears,
And their singing greets my heart at times,
As in the days of yore,
Though their music and their loveliness
Is o'er—forever o'er.

And often, when the mournful night
Comes with a low sweet tune,
And sets a star on every height,
And one beside the moon,
When not a sound of wind or wave
The holy stillness mars,
I look above, and strive to trace
Their dwellings in the stars.

The birds! the birds of summer hours—
They bring a gush of glad,
To the child among the fragrant flowers—
To the sailor on the sea.
We hear their thrilling voices
In their swift and airy flight,
And the inmost heart rejoices
With a calm and pure delight.

In the stillness of the starlight hours,
When I am with the dead,
Oh! may they flutter 'mid the flowers
That blossom o'er my head,
And pour their songs of gladness forth
In one melodious strain,
O'er lips whose broken melody
Shall never sing again.

Condensed from the English Magazine of March.

THE MYSTERIOUS GUEST.

I found an eminence between a wood, a race, and a river, at some distance from the high road, stands a wooden country house, the residence of Gaurilla Michailowitsch. A retired captain, and as present district Justice, a very worthy man, as are all district justices in the W— department.

Early one Sunday morning, in the month of August, 1830, his worship Gaurilla Michailowitsch, with his honored lady Praskowja Jegorowna, sat forth in a britchska. Scarcely had the master and mistress driven from their door, when all the servants followed their example, and quitted the house also. Duna alone remained in the house.

Girls shut up in a house by themselves are always afraid of thieves. Duna, therefore, carefully fastened the outer doors, and to avoid thinking of thieves, she went to look at herself in the glass while she waited for the valet, her lover, whom she had given to understand that her master and mistress were to spend the whole day in town. In the pleasantest mood Duna arranged her curls, set her neckerchief in order, rightened her girdle, and hummed a tune, when suddenly there was a gentle tap at the door.

"That is he!" and like an arrow she flew and opened it to let him in. "Ah! it is not he!"

"I am your man," replied a deep husky voice, as there cautiously entered through the open door a big-built fellow in a tattered frieze cloak and faded cap, with a swarthy face much in want of the barber's office, terrible foxy mustachios, and a dusky red nose, a scarred forehead, blue lips, & blood thirsty eyes; the very type of the chairman of a city pothouse, or one of those diabolical figures that are only to be seen in Salvator Rosa's paintings.

The astonished Duna recoiled some steps, and repeated with a sigh from the bottom of her heart, "It is not he!" Meanwhile the stranger had stepped in, and with the utmost coolness closed the door again, looked it, and put the key in his pocket.

"What do you want? Who are you?" cried Duna. "Why do you put the key in your pocket?"

"Don't be alarmed, my little dear," he said, smiling, "I am come to pay you a visit. The time must have hung heavy on your hands all alone here."

"Not at all, but what do you mean by pocketing the key?"

"I always lock the door when I have the luck to be alone with so pretty a girl as you, my angel!"

"But who are you? It is very unhand- some, so it is, to make fun of a girl, & tease her so without any acquaintance."

"I never visit acquaintances," he replied, with an altered look, and a tone that froze the poor girl's blood.

"Who are you, I say?" she continued.

"Who am I?"

"Yes, who are you? Your calling? Your name?"

"I am a thief."

"A thief?" she echoed flatteringly, turning as white as snow.

"I am a thief by name, and a robber by station," he said.

Duna was terrified—a cold tremor ran through her frame; but seeing that her visitor was making sport of her uneasiness, she rallied herself a little, and cried out hurriedly, but with a tremulous voice, "A robber? Pooh! what a horrid life!"

"Every man to his calling. I had another once; but now, I say, my pretty lass give me something to eat. I have not put a bit in my mouth these three days. We will have breakfast together, and then—"

With a sudden gesture he threw his arm round her neck to kiss her.

"Hands off, if you please, Mr. Robber! I'd thank you not to frighten me for nothing. I know what you are come for."

"You know, do you? Well, what is it then?"

"Oh! I know very well; but allow me to tell you, it is a very great shame. I will have you up for it. Give me back the key this moment and be off."

"Some breakfast," growled the stranger.

"I have no breakfast for you; there is nothing to eat in the whole house."

"What! nothing to eat?" he muttered, knitting his brow, and bending a piercing glance on the girl as he put his right hand down towards his boot. "Do you see this?"

He was showing her a broad-bladed knife with small black speckles, traces of recently shed blood he had somewhere hastily wiped off on the grass. "I have no time to joke with you."

Poor Duna started with open eyes, and seemed petrified by his basilisk glances.

"Breakfast!" he shouted.

"Immediately!"

"Be quick! I have no time to lose."

"Take whatever you please; there is some roast meat of yesterday in the cupboard, and some brandy."

"Show me into the parlor, put every thing you have got on the table, and stir yourself!"

Pale and bewildered, she tottered to the cupboard in the antechamber. He stuck the knife in his boot, and followed her step by step. Bread, brandy, butter, cheese, and cold roast meat, were placed on the same table where the proprietor of the house had recently breakfasted, before sitting off for the town. He seated himself, seized Duna's arm, and forced her down beside him.

"Well, I say," said he, bolting the fat meat with ravenous voracity, and squinting sideways at his companion, "I gave you a jolly start didn't I?"

"I believe you did; I wonder who would not be frightened?"

"This Capital brandy is there any more of it?"

"There is another bottle in the cupboard."

"Have the goodness to bring it here."

"There it is."

"Thank you. By your leave I'll give you a kiss for it."

Duna no longer dared to resist; she submitted with the best grace she could to the rude kiss, contenting herself with wiping the place where his sharp beard had scratched her soft skin until it almost bled.

"Well, where does your master keep his money?"

"Really I do not know."

"But I do; you shall find it."

Audotja Jeremejewna, my pet, my darling!"

"What is your pleasure?"

"I wish my love you would be sociable?"

Poor Duna was forced to make a show of being sociable. The man was in the happiest humor; he laughed and joked with her; Duna gradually forgot her fears, grew bolder, defended herself, and may be laughed aloud, and even ventured to disguise her intense anxiety under a show of cheerfulness, whilst in secret she prayed fervently to heaven that the red-nosed guest might soon eat and drink his fill, and take his leave, and the incomparable Iwan might soon arrive to indemnify her sensitive heart to this fearful moment.

Meanwhile the ugly vagabond had emptied his sixth glass of brandy. At the seventh he grew pensive, pursed his brows,

and bit his lips as if a pang shot through his vitals; a dark shadow passed like a cloud over his countenance; suddenly he sprang from his seat, and without intending it, pushed strongly against his companion, that she almost fell between his feet. He looked around uneasily, took the brandy bottle, the bread, and a piece of meat, from the table, put them into the fathomless pockets of his cloak, and said:

"Thank you for bread and salt—for your hospitality. Gaurilla Michailowitsch keeps his money in the secretary, eh? Why don't you speak? You see I am not so bad as you thought at first, my pretty chick. I love you—so much; just tell me what sort of death you'd like best to die? Shall I cut off your head, eh? Or would you rather I should hang you—from the beam, for instance?—Don't be afraid, only say what you would like best, charming Duna."

"What pleasure can you take in plaguing me so cruelly?" said Duna, not crediting that the ugly jester with the red nose was in earnest.

"Why don't you answer?" he said, examining the secretary and the lock. "I should be glad to know—whether you—would rather—be hanged, or—Oh! Gaurilla Michailowitsch keeps his money under two locks, does he? Stay a bit—it is not the first we have coaxed open."

So saying, he took an iron instrument out of his pocket, and immediately began to use it upon the lock. Duna stood as if spell bound in the middle of the room, trembling in all her frame.

The secretary burst open with a crash.

"What a list of fine things! bank notes and jewels, and watches! They don't get spoiled spoiled most likely. A ring! I don't want it. Oh! I'll take these diamonds. Are these all crumbs of office?"

Chattering in this fashion with himself and with Duna, he examined his pockets with money, watches and trinkets, and then turned abruptly to the half dead girl.

"Well, my love, your choice? Waste no time; but tell me, what death you would rather die?"

"Well, I'm sure! As't you ashamed, sir? It is a very ugly joke this."

"I am not joking at all, my sweet one."

"What have I done you? You have taken whatever you pleased; I did not hinder you."

"That's very true; but do you see, I can't abide leaving eye witness behind me; I wash my hands of them by all means. With others don't stand on ceremony; but as you, my love, are such a nice, good-natured little dear, I will give you your choice of death. I love politeness, I, too, have been brought up in St. Petersburg."

Still she would not believe that he was in earnest.

"Now then let's have it at once. Let us put compliments aside. I am extremely sorry, but you must die by hands. I am not going to be such a fool as to let you live, to tell what sort of mustachios, eyes, nose, clothes, &c., I have got—what I did here, and, which way I went. Now, Audotja Jeremejewna answer quickly."

Every word of her cold-blooded torturer was a dagger-stroke to her whole blood, and the warm current of her life, curled back upon her heart; her limbs grew icy cold, and floods of tears poured over her manuminate face. She tottered and fell to the floor. In her fall she caught the robber's foot and kissed it.

"Have mercy on me! she shrieked: "Oh, spare my life. I implore you! I swear to you, before the Holy Virgin, I will not say a syllable to any one. May I never see heaven if I do! For the sake of the blessed St. Nicholas, have compassion upon me! I will pray all my life for you as for my own father, my brother—"

The inexorable miscreant shook her off from his foot, kicking her in the breast. In vain she raised her imploring looks & arms towards him; in vain she sought to touch his stony heart with all that intense despair, and the clinging love for a youthful joyous existence—could breathe into the words, the voice, and the tears of a hopeless being. The villain, harder than granite grew every moment more cruel and savage. Raging with impatience, he caught her by the hair forced back her head, drew his knife from his boot, and was about to plunge it into her throat.

"Oh, oh! for the love of heaven," sobbed the unfortunate girl, beside herself at the sight of the terrible knife; "hang me! No bloody death! Mercy, mercy! Hang me rather."

"Aye, aye," he said with a hideous grin; so you can speak at last. Why did not you say so at once? I have lost a deal of time already; still I can't refuse you the favor: you are such a nice girl! Don't be afraid, Duna! You shall die in the pleasantest manner. It is an ugly death that of the gall. If I might choose myself, I would rather be hanged than knouted, when my time comes. We will look about for a cord."

The wretched girl powerless in mind and body through terror, cold as ice, trembling and almost lifeless, submitted to all his commands. The rope was soon found; and the murderer returned with his victim to the same room where the remains of the breakfast still stood upon the table. He threatened to kill her instantly if she stirred from the spot where she stood—placed a chair on the table—and sprang nimbly upon it. Having fastened the rope round the beam, he drew the knife from his boot, cut

of the projecting part of the rope, stuck the knife into the beam, and set about making a double running knot on the rope. Duna stood motionless, in the middle of the room, heat & cold rushed alternately through her frame, sparks of fire danced before her eyes; she saw nothing; she did nothing but pray, confess her sins, commend herself to all the saints, and mentally bid farewell to all that was dear to her in life.

"Presently, presently my precious!" said the murderer, going on with his work; "you shall see how nicely I will hang you. I am not a new hand at the job. Do you see now, all is ready only we must try whether the rope is strong enough. I would not for the world you should fall to the ground, and break your ribs. It is for your interest and my own that—draw the chair away from under my feet."

Duna unconsciously went up to the table, and drew away the chair; whilst the robber held the rope fast in both hands, having slipped it over one arm up to the elbow, to convince himself of its strength by swinging on it with the whole weight of his body.

"Push the table aside."

"All right; it is a capital rope; it would bear more than you—you and me together."

He now let go the rope, intending to jump to the ground. Apparently, it was his purpose to startle the poor girl by the bold and sudden leap; but the noise intended for her, gliding along his arm, caught fast by the first, Duna's executioner had in fact, hanged himself by the hand.

Though experiencing the most acute pain he wished to conceal his critical position from the girl, that she might not avail herself to escape. He tried to reach the imprisoned hand with his left, but the weight of his body prevented his bringing his shoulders parallel. Suddenly he began to whirl and fling himself wildly through the air, hoping the rope would snap; but in vain! He had but had the knife in his boot, he might have severed it, or at the worst, have cut off his hand, and saved himself by flight. But unluckily for him, the knife was sticking in the beam. How was he to get it?

He thought of one means—a desperate one—the last. He collected all his strength to shake the knife out with a powerful spring. The effort failed.

The weight of his heavy frame dangling in the air by one hand only, his violent efforts, the pressure of the tight drawn knot, occasioned the villain intense torture: the joints of his arm cracked and began to part; the blood oozed out under the rope from the lacerated skin, and trickled into the sleeve of his cloak; while that of the rest of his frame rushed from the extremities to his head—Every moment seemed as if the hand would be torn off. He even wished that it might. His anxiety lest the people of the house should return; his dread of being taken in this predicament; impatience, rage; the thought of his misdeeds, of his punishment; all his guilty life; all this possessed his tumultuous imagination, and brought his dark soul to despair. Cold sweat broke from his forehead. In spite of his tiger-like endurance, a cry of agony burst, at last, from his iron bosom.

Duna, petrified, and thinking only of death, had hitherto looked on in idiotic indifference. At length she read his anguish in his ghastly distorted features, and guessed at last what had happened. Hope animated her; she began to think of deliverance.

"Audotja, push the table nearer!" said the robber, in altered, but still harsh and commanding accents, that terrified her again and compelled her to blind obedience. Once more she lost her presence of mind, and pushed the corner of the table towards him. The villain reached it with his toes of one foot; he raised himself up a few lines. It was for him a moment of heavenly enjoyment—Never in his whole life had he known one like it—not even after the most successful murder. His agony was less intolerable; he drew breath again; but his left hand, which he tried to use to free his right, was benumbed and powerless. The knot too, had grown too tight; the reprobate felt that he could do no more without aid.

"Audotja Jeremejewna—kind friend!—good girl! do me the favor! jump upon the table; untie my arm—pray do! I will not kill you. I only meant to frighten you. Oh, how my head swims!"

The miscreant's torture touched the kind hearted girl's soul. The feeling of compassion not infrequently extinguishes in woman the thought of her own danger. That woman thinks with her heart, has been said thousands of times since the invention of printing. In Duna's bosom compassion prevailed over fear, and stifled the voice of self preservation. She sprang upon the table, and laboured long and hard at the knot. She could not undo it.

"Do me the favor, sweet, sweet Duna! Fetch a knife—cut the cursed rope—I am dying with pain."

The girl jumped off the table, and ran to the pantry. Poor creature! she little knew the return the red-nosed guest was prepared to make for her kindness of heart. She found a knife—she hurried back—she was on the threshold of the scene of torture, when the table on which the robber had rested his foot turned over with a loud noise. He had upset it in endeavoring to change his feet. Once more he was swinging with all his weight in the air. A piercing yell told the sudden removal of his former tortures. Duna stopped short at the door. His hideously distorted face struck her with involunta-

ry horror; she thought it was Satan's own features she beheld. The sight riveted her to the spot where she stood; she shuddered, and dared not to move a step forwards.

She looked round and saw a window open. The thought flashed upon her that she might avail herself of the circumstance. But she suffered so dreadfully he screamed! The rope must be cut! Duna advanced a few steps. That horrid gaping mouth! She tottered back, and mechanically, unconscious of what she did, she raised herself to the window ledge, and dropped from it into the courtyard.

"Ha! devil's jade!" howled the miscreant savagely; "you have done cleverly. I'd have slit your throat like a chicken's."

Those words, uttered in unspeakable agony and despair, suddenly rallied the girl's energies.

She ran, and ran, till her strength was nigh exhausted; no one was in sight. She ran further; her breath failed—her limbs tottered—she dared not look round. lest she should again see that fearful mouth—lest she should again fall into the hands of her persecutor. Nowhere a living soul!

She struggled up a rising ground.

"Ah! there is our butler; and there is Waska and Brocher. Ah! he too is with them."

"Come along! quick! quick! quick! she screamed. "He is hanging! hanging! hanging!—the villain is hanging! Faster! faster!"

"He is hanging! I tell you! Run to the house. Take forks, hatchets, guns—a thief—a murderer, with great mustachios and a red nose! He said he would slit my throat like a chicken's—that he'd hang me!"

They hastened their steps, armed themselves as well as they could, broke the house door open, and went into the parlour. The robber had fainted; blood streamed from his mouth and nose; the arm by which he hung had grown nearly a foot longer. They took him down, and bound him. After the return of the master and mistress of the house, he was conveyed the same evening to prison, and delivered into the hands of Justice; and Justice could not but own, with astonishment that never till then had so long an arm come before her.

FLOGGING AN EDITOR.

About twenty-five years ago, when a certain Western State, (which we shall not name), was a territory, and with a few inhabitants, a young lawyer from one of the old States emigrated thither, and settled in the town of K. He succeeded admirably in his profession, & rose rapidly in popular favor. He had been there nearly two years, when he induced a printer to come on and print him a weekly paper, of which he was the editor and proprietor. Strange to say there were at that time, men in office who were not a particle more honest than they should be; a thing which probably never happened before, and never will again.

Squire S. felt all the patriotism of a son of '76, and poured out grape and cannister shot against public abuses. This soon stirred a hornet's nest about his ears, but as there was no other paper in the territory, there was no reply, and he enjoyed his warlike propensities in security.

At length he published an article more severe and cutting, against malfeasance in office, than any that had preceded it. In fact, though pointed at no one individual in particular, it was a "scorching."

Some three or four days afterwards, he was sitting alone in his editorial office, which was about a quarter of a mile from the printing establishment; his pen was busy with a paragraph, when his door was opened without much ceremony, and in stalked a man full six feet in his stockings. He asked, "are you S. the editor of a newspaper?"

Thinking he had found a new patron, the little man, with one of his blandest smiles, answered in the affirmative. The stranger deliberately drew the last number of the paper from his pocket, and pointing to the article against rogues in office, told the afflicted editor that it was intended for him. It was in vain that S. protested he had never heard of him before. The wrath of the visitor rose to fever heat, and from being so long restrained, boiled over with double fury. He gave the editor his choice, either to publish a humble, a very humble recantation, or take a flogging on the spot. Either alternative was wornwood, but what could he do? The enraged office holder was twice his size, and at one blow could qualify him for an obituary notice. He agreed to retract, and as his visitor insisted upon writing it himself, he sat down to his task.

Squire S. made an excuse to go to the printing office, with a promise that he would be back in season to sign it, as soon as it was finished.

S. had scarcely gone fifty rods when he encountered a man who enquired where "Squire S.'s was, and if he was at home. Suspecting that he, too, was on the same errand as the other visitor, he pointed to the office, and told him he would find the editor within, writing a most abusive article against office holders. This was enough.

The eyes of the new comer flashed fire. He rushed into the office and assailed the stranger with the epithet, "liar, scoundrel, coward," and told him he would teach him what to write. The gentleman supposing that it was some bully sent there by the editor, sprang to his feet, and a fight ensued that beats the Kilkenny cats all hollow. The

table was upset and smashed into kindling wood—the contents of a large mug of ink stood in puddles on the floor—the chairs had their legs and backs broken beyond the skill of surgery to cure them. This seemed only to inspire the combatants with still greater fury. Blow followed blow, with the rapidity of lightning, and the force of the sledge hammer. First one was kicking on the floor and then the other—each taking it in turn, pretty equally. The ink on the floor found its way to their faces, till both of them cut the most ludicrous figure imaginable. The noise and uproar was tremendous.

The neighbors ran to the door and exclaimed with astonishment, that two negroes were fighting in Squire S.'s office. None dared separate them. At length, completely exhausted and pounded to a jelly, they ceased fighting. The circumstances of the case became known, and next day, hardly able to sit on horseback, their heads bound up, they started homeward, convinced that they had obtained very little satisfaction in their attempt to flog an editor.

THE OURANG OUTANG OF MALACCA.

The Ourang Outang, which literally means a wild man, has been classed as a species of the simia, or ape genus, though it is generally admitted by zoologists to have much more resemblance to human beings. Many attempts have been made to procure adult individuals, and it is now one of the greatest desiderata among naturalists, particularly of America, to compare the habits and capacities of this singular burlesque upon humanity, if such it is. In the wild state Ourang Outangs are universally gregarious, and as they can use missiles, and generally fight erect, with clubs, they are invincible except to the musketry of man, often attack tigers with success. Young specimens, however, have been taken and trained in Africa, Java, Borneo and Sumatra; and although they have survived but a few months the restraints of civil life, enough has been noted to encourage the belief that the Ourang Outang, if not a species or race of humanity, must be the connecting link between it and the brutes. Buffon sternly advocates the former, and relates his own observations of an Ourang Outang which he saw; he was mild, affectionate and good natured, and signs or words were sufficient to move him. I have seen this animal present his hand to conduct the people who came to visit him, and walk as gracefully along with them as if he had formed a part of the company. I have seen him sit down at a table, unfold his napkin, wipe his lips, and use a spoon, knife or fork, to convey his victuals to his mouth, and besides pour his liquor into his glass, and make it touch that of the person who drank with him.

Francis Byrd, in his voyages, says: "In Sierra Leone there is a strong species that labor as servants, carry water on their heads, and rinse glasses and carry them around to company."

Grant, too, says he saw at Java, an extraordinary ape—a female very modest—who walked with no hair on her face except for eyebrows. She made her bed nearly every day, laid on her side, and covered herself with bed clothes. When her head ached she bound it up with a handkerchief.

Malta Brun speaks of others that mixed with Africans; M. de Graudpre saw a female chimpanzee, or simia troglodytes, that could heat an oven with care; and on a voyage was as expert at the capstan or in rigging as an old tar.

In Sumatra, I was myself told by many that in one of their villages a family is known which sprang from a female Ourang Outang that was married by a Malay. She soon followed the customs of other women in her mode of living and working, and although her offspring for three generations were nearly dumb, they now speak the same as natives. Indeed many of the old men of the coast more resemble Ourang Outangs than they do men. One in particular, a man of rank too, who came off from Pulo Kio to the ship was very like this kind of beast.—He had the flat nose, deficient chin, short puffy front, ears very large, eyes too near, and a profusion of hair covering his whole person; in short, having the peculiar marks of the Ourang Outang, excepting the long arms, extra distance of upper lip from the nose, and thirteen ribs. He had also the same ludicrous gravity and melancholy quizzicalness of expression which the Ourang Outang always has. Of course I cannot vouch for the truth of the Ourang-human story, but as Herodotus says, they so informed me who had the best chance to know.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Wilson, alias Bunge Thompson, late of Montgomery county, (Son of John Thompson), was out turkey hunting on the morning of the 30th ult.; and whilst in the act of stepping over a log, he was bitten by a rattlesnake on the hind part of his leg, just above his ankle. As soon as he discovered the snake, he ran home as fast as he could. Having ran near a half mile, he fell in the road near a small branch. Wanting water very much, and not able to walk, he rolled over until he got to the branch, and drank as much as he wanted. He was not discovered until about 2 o'clock p. m., when he was in a most horrid condition, the blood having settled about his eyes; and every muscle and sinew in a perpetual motion, though he was not much swelled. When found he was in his right mind, though he appeared to be insensible of

his misery; and said he would soon be well again. He pointed to the place where he had killed the snake, and said it was as large round as the calf of his leg. There appeared four small holes on his leg where the snake was bitten, and the upper ones were at least one inch and a half apart. He was taken home; but too late, every remedy proving unavailable. He expired on Friday morning, without a struggle, being about twenty-four hours after he was bitten.

Raleigh (N. C.) Star.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, June 1, 1842.

We are authorised to announce MILES W. ABERNATHY, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce COL. J. M. PURMAN, of Chambers County, as the whig candidate for Major General of the 9th Division, Alabama Militia.

We have been requested by GEN. T. A. WALKER, to say, that having business in the Supreme Court at Tuscaloosa, he was compelled to leave for that place before he had time to answer the interrogatories of "A Voter," contained in our last paper; he pledges himself however, to do so on his return, and also to give any information in his power respecting his views of State policy, in any manner desired, to his fellow-citizens generally.

We regret the necessity which compels us to omit the communications of "Another Voter" and "A Sufferer." They shall both have a place in our next paper.

The regular monthly meeting of the Jacksonville Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Church on Friday evening next, (2d June.) It surely is not necessary to admonish the members of the great necessity of regular and punctual attendance. All institutions of the kind, in their infancy particularly, require the fostering care of all who feel an interest in their prosperity. The success of the Temperance cause depends upon the united, unyielding and indefatigable exertions of those who engage in it. If the cause be a good one; if the object be laudable; if the end proposed be to be accomplished, be the amelioration of Society and the individual and collective happiness of its members, the friends of Temperance should advance with an unflinching step and with a firm and determined purpose. You may expect to meet with opposition: Inclination and imaginary interest will, no doubt, prompt many good and valuable citizens to throw their influence in the opposite scale; but heed it not: let your march be onward, and time, that proves all things, will crown your efforts with the most happy results.

MR. GRANT:

I saw in your paper over the signature of "Many Voters" a warm solicitation for my consent to suffer my name to be run as a candidate for Tax Collector. To prevent further enquiries, and to render that respect which I feel due to those solicitations about me, I feel it my duty to reply to them that I cannot comply with their wishes this year, consistently with my present engagements, and other considerations connected with it. Yet I thank my friends for their good will towards me, for I believe they wish to promote my welfare, by relieving me from the necessity of laboring at an occupation which has ever been deleterious to my health.

JOHN G. LANTZ.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

MR. BURTON:

In the following communication, I will take occasion now to say, that nothing is said from personal feeling, but from a desire that the subject on which it touches may have a fair chance, and the truth elicited. I am not in the habit of writing for the press, which intimation, I have no doubt, to one of your experience in composition, is unnecessary; and nothing but the apparent necessity; that some person should vindicate the institutions of our country, from the vile calumny heaped upon them by anonymous slanderers, could have induced me to undertake it. I naturally shrink sir, from the magnitude of the task, but believing it the duty of every honest man, to use such faculties as nature gave him, in defence of truth, when circumstances have placed in the hands of the designing or ignorant, the power of distorting or oppressing it; I raise my voice, sir, in defiance of the scorn of the mighty, and trust to the justness of the cause, for the success of humanity, before the enlightened people of Benton County.

The subject of the Bankrupt Law, Mr. Editor, has not as yet been fairly before the people of this country. It is true it is true it is sometimes lugged in by the great men for political purposes, not unfrequently leaving the true spirit of the law out of debate, asserting it a party measure, thereby endeavoring to excite party prejudices as to the law, that at some future day it may per adventure turn out political capital. That the Bankrupt Law is or was as its passage, wholly a party measure; nothing is further from the truth than such assertion, which may be proved by referring to the journals of Congress. It is this sir, that those who should teach the people the true science of politics, and the bearing and spirit of all great national questions which arise in Con-

gress, turn every thing to their own advantage, by mistifying the true doctrine of a proposed measure, which does not suit the convenience of their own immediate leaders in Washington city, denouncing it as a purely party move, they, securing to themselves, in party violence, and the credulity of the people, as long as their eyes can be kept closed by party excitement, a safe ride to the offices within the gift of the people, too many of whom circumstances have denied the advantages of education. This accounts why it is that merit is so often overlooked in the choice of officers, even when there is acknowledged superiority.

There is however another class, perhaps more dangerous than the demagogue himself, it is the subject which he generally makes use of—it is he that is always seen about groceries, declaring measures unconstitutional, unjust, &c. screening their immediate masters from responsibility. Now sir, I have heard such assertions as these made use of on one or two occasions in relation to the Bankrupt Law, in which particular instances the gentlemen making them, upon enquiry, candidly confessed they had never read the law, and one of them had never read the Constitution itself. These are old tricks by which the eyes and ears of the people are often sealed to their own interests, to no better purpose than to forward the views of their worst enemies; for I can call men no less than enemies who use every means in their power to retard truth and light from their understanding, particularly in subjects which relate to their vital interests as a nation. There is another class who appear to be opposed to the Bankrupt Law upon the ground of their private interests only. Those who owe few debts and who have the community largely indebted to them, compose this class. They perhaps are more excusable than the others, as the matter of temptation is immediate, and in money, the love of which is said to be the root of all evil. I will here say to the consideration of the last mentioned class, that the framers of the constitution doubtless had their eye upon such in prospect when the constitution provided a means, by which the honest debtor who is willing to give up all he has, may be screened from the oppression of the infuriated creditors with his attendants, Sheriff's Bailiffs, &c. But what is that provision—read.

CONSTITUTION, U. S. ART. 1, SEC. 8, CLAUSE 4. "The Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States."

ART. 1, SEC. 9, CLAUSE 3. "No bill of attainder or Expost facto Law shall be passed."

ART. 1, SEC. 10, CLAUSE 1. "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederacy; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or pass any title of nobility."

Now this last clause is the one that is most often misquoted, which is done by leaving out the word State. This makes all the difference in the world, inasmuch as it is denied the States individually, and through implication compelled to mean, that Congress may pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts. This must be the true meaning of the constitution. You perceive, in criminal matters, the States individually and the U. States are alike restrained. They are both forbidden the power of passing ex post facto laws or laws of attainder, but the restraint goes further with the States, they are also restrained from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The words ex post facto are sometimes alluded to with triumph. In answer to such I would merely say that the words have strictly, (if I am rightly informed by those who ought to know) a technical meaning—and pertain wholly to laws passed to suppress crimes and misdemeanors; for instance, that a man shall not be punished for committing an offence which was not ascertained to be an offence by law until after it had been committed—and it is plain that it must have this meaning, or why immediately after its use, if it covered every thing, was the provision in relation to the States individually made, prohibiting their passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts? Or why was not, immediately after the provision which pertained to the U. S. some provision inserted relating to contracts? I answer, because this was not the intention of the framers of the constitution. They knew that they had just before passed a clause granting power to Congress to make uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the U. S.; and they were not such men as would be likely to be blind to such provisions or their true intention.

We find that Congress has the same power in the same clause & given in the same sweeping sense to pass a uniform system of Bankruptcies as she has to pass uniform rules of naturalization, which has been exercised freely ever since the existence of the government. It is true during the sway of the elder Adams the abominable alien and sedition laws were passed, which from their inhumanity to the genius of our people, and their glaring inconsistency with the interest of a large and thinly populated country were deservedly unpopular and almost immediately repealed, not however on the ground of their unconstitutionality, but injurious tendency to the prospects of the country. Had the country needed a Bankrupt law when the constitution was made, it is reasonable, that with the same expedition that a rule was passed for the naturalization of foreigners, there would have been a law passed on the subject of Bankruptcies. The ultimate need of such a law was foreseen by the sagacious men who framed the constitution; not only from the extensive seaboard and commercial resources, and vast fields of enterprise yet in embryo, but also from the more certain criterion, the experience of other nations. These, connected with the known imperfectionality of all human laws, made it necessary for our fathers to provide for that emergency which has

now arrived; and in obedience to that humanity which actuated the makers of the constitution in inserting a clause for the relief of the poor man; Congress did on the 19th day of August, 1841, pass a law on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the U. S. This matter was not gone into hastily. 65 years had our country been a free and independent nation, and only now the imperious cry of a suffering people had never reached that height which made it necessary to put that special power of the constitution into requisition. It is true that the country had before been greatly involved, but it was more of a local embarrassment than would warrant the use of the high prerogative to be found only in the hands of the highest legislative power of the nation. Then the solvency of one portion of the country rendered it practicable for one section to advance to the other, and was able in the end to purchase its produce, and by the united action of the two, in time, the nation became comparative out of debt, the Bankrupt law and its benefits for a while were forgotten by the artificial stimulant of paper credit on the people, it appeared no price was more than could with reason be expected for any commodity which might be offered for sale, nor any price however exorbitant, more than could be promised on a credit and paid with ease. This was carried on with great celerity so long as it were possible for prices to continue to rise, but after any commodity passes beyond its intrinsic value, there is no certainly how long it will retain its artificial price. Land, negroes and cotton in this section, and land and rents and things composing the staples of other sections of the Union had risen to at least three times their real value. The labour of the mechanic was also at a pro rata price above the value of what he could perform intrinsically. At this time, when the whole country including the States themselves, was over head and ears in debt, promises made to pay dollars when dollars were more easily obtained than one fourth of the amount is now, to the universal consternation, the whole fabric came down, not from the misconduct of individuals, but from the vastness of the machine itself, which fell of its own weight, or from the weight of the humors and excrecences which grew out of it, and were so numerous and large, that extraordinary measures were necessary to regain fit the machine for motion; ruin frowned upon the whole nation, and the eyes of the country from north to south, as a last resort, were directed to the provisions in the constitution which through the wisdom of our forefathers provided for such cases. Nothing short of a Bankrupt Law could relieve the people, at least three fourths of the active business men were overwhelmed in debt to perhaps twice the amount of their property, each man's neighbor was no better off than himself; Europe was equally embarrassed with America, particularly England, and the old habit of borrowing was effectually learned, both from that quarter and from the Banking institutions of our own country. There was no money in the country to exchange for such property as the unfortunate insolvents found in their possession. The interests on the debts they owed had rendered their ability to pay yearly more difficult, and the rapid depreciation in the price of property soon rendered payments impossible. This wretched state of things was not confined to the mercantile interests alone, no, the agricultural interests, which being largely in debt, and less accustomed to pecuniary embarrassments stood it with much less fortitude. From the year 1837, we may date the actual breaking out of that financial Maelstrom in which the character and fortunes of the energy of our country was sacrificed, and which but for the interference of the Bankrupt Law would have come near annihilating it. England, the nation from which we have derived nearly all our customs and laws and with whom the greatest part of our foreign trade is carried on, enjoyed the advantages of a Bankrupt Law—her citizens when embarrassed, could at once avail themselves of its advantages and without any injury to character, only poverty; her merchants who were unfortunate in trade, on a flat being asked by their creditors, which is universal or nearly so, rendered up their property and come forth unscathed, again to commence the world without further legal incumbrance. On the other hand, we owed the greatest part of our foreign debt to this very nation, and men to whom we were indebted might avail themselves of the Bankrupt law of their country, whilst on the contrary we would be driven to the necessity of expensive lawsuits—deeds of trust, assignments, mortgages, &c. which, when ended would be worse for all parties, and we were driven to this because we did not have the money to pay, they would not take our property at a fair price, and were we to have paid out as far as we could, the result would have been that we could have deprived our families of a support, and laid every dollar which we may have made at intervals for their education and maintenance, subject to old and heartless execrations. This has in part already been exemplified, and but for the Bankrupt Law, God knows what would have been the result, our country would have been nothing less than a multitude of dishonest knaves, driven to it from the necessities of the case and from concomitant necessities, the next generation would have been but the same. It is easy for us to see how much immorality and dishonesty might have been spared had the Bankrupt Law as it now is have existed in 1837. It is true that Lawyers would not have had such a fine time for making money, but then debtors would have been out of debt, and creditors would have lost less than they will eventually, and many bad and dishonest practices in cloaking property, which is so common now as not to elicit notice, would never have been thought of. Now Mr. Editor, when we take a correct view of this matter, and recollect that there is nothing in the law which prevents an honest man at any future day paying his honest debts, provided he will, I readily can-

not see what great objection reasonable men can have to a rule which is calculated to confer so much real happiness and so little real injury—for when we see that nearly every body who is in debt, owe principally men who if they have not already taken the benefit of the law, in all probability will—and when we consider further, that it is only the honest and fair Bankrupt who can obtain relief and benefit from it according to his own provisions, I think it is strange how men can be so selfish, and so insensible as not to feel for a whole nation of suffering people—writting beneath the load of millions of debt, contracted in better days with men who perhaps in other countries have already received the benefit of such a law; and as for the constitutionality of the law, that is left to be doubted of first by the Jeffersons and Jacksons of Benton county. When I see men thus degrading laws as unconstitutional which were passed by the most learned legislature in the world, with every eye on the constitution and in direct reference to it, and that after it has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Bench of the U. S. I am forcibly reminded of a often an of the great knowledge of human nature displayed by Solomon when he said "a fool is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can render a reason."

It is true, as to the eventual moral influence of the Bankrupt law we cannot speak with certainty—time alone will show; but I think, we may safely thank our God, however difficultly some may think, that the framers of that instrument which gave us existence as a nation, and secured to its citizens equal rights, to the poor as well as the rich; that money was heard, and a clause inserted for the benefit of the poor insolvent debtor, which says to the modern Shylock, who like the greedy vulture, stands ready to devour his suffering prey—thus far shalt thou go, and no farther. It was the prospect of such men as these that made the provision in the constitution for the Bankrupt law necessary. It is such as these who have ever been opposed to laws made for the relief of the unfortunate, and ever ready to jeer and scorn at the claims of the poor, and who are unfit to enjoy the blessings of a free country. They are the men whom laws were made to restrain. They are they, when our grandfathers opposed unto death. When oppressed by the rich and powerful aristocrats and monarchists of the mother country, our own fair land by our unscrupulous effort of its own might, though stained in blood, stood forth an independent nation, equal in justice to the most ancient and dignified powers of the earth: the home and birth-place of freedom, and when the palladium of our liberties were formed by the best and wisest of the whole country, we find them unwilling to trust human nature, fearful of the future from the past; at the very threshold of our existence into the arms of the highest law of the land, thrown around the honest poor man, to protect him from the aggression of the powerful rich.

These Mr. Editor, are in part the blessings of the country we enjoy, and without the provisions for the unfortunate Bankrupt, our laws would lack that justice and finish, which are demanded by a great commercial people, and which place our citizens in all respects, equal to the freest country from which we derived our origin and laws, while the great superiority in political liberty, secured to all classes of citizens, proudly point out our country as the acknowledged home of civil and political liberty. Here the honest merchant who trades with England, has an equal chance with the merchant of that country, and the same ratio of equality may be traced down, even to the lot of the poor man of our own country. Then, let us not resist, but study and understand those benign and glorious laws, which place us in such an enviable light in the galaxy of nations.

Now Mr. Editor, with regard to the particular Bankrupt law which has been passed by Congress, as it more or less interests every citizen of the whole country, I would suggest to you the propriety of placing it before the people through the medium of your paper, so that every man may read it for himself, and judge of it for himself. This I consider as due to your readers generally, and not more to the interest of those who may avail themselves of its advantages as debtors, than those whose interests may be affected by its operation as creditors.

One of the "POOR."

Since our paper went to press, we have seen a New York paper which states that a duel had taken place between Wise and Stanley and that Wise was killed at the second fire.

MR. BURTON:

In reply to the interrogatories of a voter, in the last number of your paper, I have to request you to publish a speech which I delivered in the House of Representatives of this State in December last, on a resolution proposing gradually to wind up our Banks. This speech contains the opinions which I have entertained of our banking system for five years past and every hour's reflection, I give to the subject, convince me more fully of their correctness.

JOHN COCHRAN.

TUSCALOOSA, Nov. 25.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, the orders of the day were suspended, for the consideration of the resolution in relation to the banks which he offered on yesterday.

Resolved, That the committee on the State Bank and branches be instructed, forthwith to report a bill to this House, providing for the gradual winding up of said bank and branches—at as early a day as is compatible with the interest of the State.

Mr. Cochran said he had been induced to move the resolution just read, by a sense of duty to his constituents; and a firm conviction, that the vital interest of the State demanded it. He had been one of those who had believed it was possible so to perfect the present banking system of this State, as to attain the patriotic object of its creation—

and that he had waited patiently for those, whose abilities were equal to the task, to commence the work of reform and regeneration; but that he had waited in vain; no disposition had been manifested in this floor to change the course of legislation, respecting the Bank. From this it is clear, either that the idea of protecting the system is romantic, or if it be possible to do so, that the Legislature is not inclined to act in the way demanded by the situation of the country. In this emergency, but one other course can be pursued, and that is the course marked out by the resolution; to wind them up as is compatible with the condition of the State. There can be no longer any doubt that the people demand this course; and he was not willing to resist that demand, especially when, it so exactly coincided with his own views of what is right. There are inherent imperfections in our banking system—from which its fate could as well have been foretold, as its history can now be written.

Our banks are under the control of those who are not directly and fully interested in their property—and all experience proved that no pecuniary concern will prosper in the hands who are not interested in its success, so far as they have power to control its destinies. In looking over the history of commercial world, meet many instances of bankruptcy, when the best financial abilities are connected with the deepest personal interest—by personal interests, I do not mean the fancied goddess—"pride of character"—which revels in the poets' imagination—but rarely visits the dull thoughts of a counting room; but I mean the true commercial divinity—interest in dollars and cents. If success is not always found in this union of advantages, how can it be looked for in the absence of vigilant, active, unflinching self-interest, which can alone stimulate that sleepless energy which will insure success in commercial operations.

In addition to what has already been said on this subject, I add this fact—that there is a constant temptation acting upon the guardians of our banks to fill their own purses to the injury of the State; and that human cupidity, if you like this expression better, has yielded to this temptation—is written in dark characters on every page of their history.

Am I not correct then when I say, there are radical defects existing in the constitution of our banks incompatible with its success? Now let us see if these radical defects cannot be traced in action of the system—and if it is not now time to relieve the State from the unjust and dangerous influences, I have said that the banks have been unjust in their operations, now to the proof.

The capital of the banks is the property of every citizen of the State, to the extent that he pays taxes, and to the extent that he will be liable to future taxation. Now I ask, has the money belonging to all alike, been fairly distributed among its owners? We will say that there are sixty thousand voters in the State—and on looking over the list of those who have received accommodation from the banks, the greatest number is eleven thousand, here are forty nine thousand who are excluded from the use of their own money; not only excluded from its use, but by the money they thus created, they are liable to have their necessities speculated upon with their own money. Again, the banks have lost to the State something like six millions of dollars, which must be made good by the State, either by taxation or otherwise—at any rate, at the cost of all the citizens of the State. It will not do, to say that money borrowed have been paid the expenses of the State; for if you deduct the amount of expenses paid by the banks, the loss is still very considerable; and I am correct in saying, that the banks have been unjust to the State at large.

It is now clear that those who have not borrowed money from the banks have suffered injury, and are destined to suffer more—it remains then to say who have been benefited by the system. The only class that remains to be benefited is that class who have borrowed money. I will now show that they too have suffered, and if they have injured another class by the money, and have also injured themselves, it only affords a stronger reason for winding them up; for a policy that benefits no class of people should not be continued on account of a fancied good to a few individuals.

I doubt that it can be shown, that the agricultural community has ever failed to suffer from the banks, counting the expenses of going to, and returning from the banks and the difficulty of getting money to pay off encumbrances. The money borrowed from our banks cost the planter at least fifteen per cent; and no one will pretend, that a planter can make a profitable use of money, which costs him fifteen per cent. Indeed it may be considered as a settled point that a planter is injuring himself whenever he purchases more money than he can pay for with his annual crop. Again, the redundant circulation has given a fictitious value to property which has ever been changing. But need I use any other argument to prove that the bank debtors have also suffered, than to point you to the several banks—where you will see that pecuniary distress has rioted in its wildest forms. You will then see that these banks have proved themselves commercial volcanoes, constantly casting out their damning contents—sweeping prosperity from our land and desolating it of virtue itself.

I have said the system itself has suffered—if any one should be so forgetful of every conversation he reads, and of starting from his seat in every bank report on your paper, I call on me for proof, I point to the leaves cut off out of bank books, and refer him to the fact that the branches at Montgomery and Decatur have been besieged by whole battalions of rogues—embracing men of every degree, from the regular bred thief to the functionaries of the government itself—and more speak it, while pride of country blushes for shame, and patriotism trembles for the consequences. The agency of the banks in destroying a high standard of moral virtue amongst

us, is not to be lightly regarded. No country can flourish without high moral worth—it is the very breath a country breathes—it is the very blood which imparts life and energy to a government, and should be cherished by every patriot.

I shall now Mr. Speaker very briefly examine the arguments of those who are opposed to winding up, and in favor of modifying and patching up the present system.

To show how little hope can be indulged that any legislation upon this subject will improve our condition, I will only remind gentlemen, that propositions of reform have time after time been before the Legislature, and every effort to reform has resulted in greater mischief; and how then can we now expect improvement, when long past only gives evidence against; I have hoped against hope, until it is foolish if not criminal to hope longer.

Some of the favorite measures of reform will now be noted, and first the change of the manner of electing the directors. That a change of the mode of electing the directors, would result in partial good I shall not deny. But sir, it cannot effect the regeneration which I desire, although I see much to condemn in the conduct of the directors of the several banks. But sir, the main cause of all the troubles growing out of our banking system, has been found on this floor. Every director has possessed the inflexible integrity of Cato, and the financial abilities of a Colchidide—placed as they have been under the control of unwise legislation the fate of the banks would not be far different; forced as the directors have been to increase a circulation already beyond the protection of their means.

To sell out a portion of the stock to individuals, and thus change the nature of the banks by giving a direct interest to those who have the management of them; is another measure of reform. I confess that the latter named propositions would relieve the State from the objections urged against it in early part of my remarks, and would not doubt be a better system than the present; I shall not commit myself for any bank whatever; but if we grant that the State must have the reformed system, its best friends cannot expect more than success for it, under the influence of no embarrassments, but those incident to its nature. But the proposition to create the new system upon the old one, is to force the modified system to struggle with all the embarrassments of the old and thus without a fair experiment, both would go down under the accumulated demerit of the system, which some of us are warning against—whatever might be my feelings as to the proposed new system, as a separate and distinct one, I certainly should not hope for better times, by uniting it with the destinies of the present.

I have labored to prove that our present banking system has inherent defects, subversive of the object of its creation; that in its operation it has been partial and unjust in the use it has made of the State's money; that those who have not been indebted to the banks have been, and must yet be, sufferers. That those who have received accommodations from the banks, have, as a body, been losers; that the prosperity of the State, and its virtue and integrity have been prosituted.

Out of these propositions, together with the warning that there is danger of an ultimate failure on the part of the State, to redress its pledged faith, and that finally the people will force their banks to wind up, and every year is postponed all result in greater losses to the State—arise with resistless force the doctrine of the revolution—to wind them up at as early a day as is compatible with interest of the State, and I call upon all who would save the State from impending ruin to come up to my support.

MESSRS. STANLEY & WISE.

Extracts from the remarks of Mr. Stanley of N. C., and Mr. Wise of Va., on the New York Custom House Report.

Mr. Stanley said—

I will not go through the disagreeable detail it is as unpleasant for me as to any other member of the House. But I refer to the proceedings of this and of all other investigating committees—especially to the conduct of the gentleman himself. He degraded the Secretary of the Treasury, the Post Master General, and I think others, and examined them. Many of his questions were voted down; one, I remember, his own Whig friends on the committee against him—he solitary (delicate) and alone! I said Mr. Whitney had been bull dogged with a vengeance before the committee. The gentleman undertook, with an affectation of very great regard for an absent friend to defend Mr. Peyton. Sir I never assailed Mr. Peyton. I had forgotten at the time, he was on the committee; and what I said on that subject referred entirely to the gentleman himself. I referred to the statement of Mr. Whitney, or to the speech of the gentleman himself, in which he "interposed in a friendly manner," when he said "if that arm had moved an inch, he (Whitney,) should have died upon the spot."

Mr. Wise then replied that, in a former debate, he (Mr. Wise,) had said, that after the calls which the House had made upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the reports of the Commissioners, the powers of the committee over the subjects ceased—the committee was *functus officio*—and the committee, he had not said any member of it—the committee had no power or business to be dogged at the heels of the department to know why it had not answered the calls of the House, which had taken the calls out of the hands of the committee. That it was in reply to this, Mr. Stanley had used the remark, that Whitney had been "bull dogged," and in answer to this remark, he (Mr. Wise) had reminded the House that it was before the Garland Committee and not before the committee of which he (Mr. Wise) was the Chairman; that the scene with Reuben M. Whitney occurred; that Mr. Peyton was the member involved in that scene. It was he who was insulted, and who resented the insult, and not Mr. Wise himself; and no one who knew the facts would suppose otherwise

than that it was Mr. Peyton who was alluded to by Mr. Stanley's remark. He (Mr. Wise.) therefore again asked Mr. Stanley, whether he (Mr. Wise.) had ever bull-dogged Reuben M. Whitney.

Mr. Stanley—I say again, distinctly, I made the reply about bull dogging for the gentleman from Virginia, and intended it for him, alone—let him take it.

Mr. Wise then said—"Sir, the answer to my question is just such a one as I expected to obtain from a coward," and pointing his finger directly at Mr. Stanley, added, "who now stands before me?"

Mr. Stanley—Mr. Speaker, I am aware of that; I expected all that. I have seen him pursue that plan before. It is an old trick. This seat will testify who was "a coward" at the extra session; we all know who got the worst of that. Let the gentleman try me; he shall see who is a coward. He has mistaken his man. I was not born yesterday. I know his unworthy arts to get the advantage, but he will not succeed. I said deliberately, he had acted like a bull dog to an unarmed, defenceless man, as Mr. Whitney was.

But here I quit this report, in which there is much to approve and much to condemn; and recommend members of the House, if they wish to see a delicate investigation, in which President, Heads of Department, Senators, Members of the House and private individuals were bull-dogged—or vice dogged, if the gentleman please—let them look at the report of the investigating committee, 2d session, 24th Congress, No. 191.

And now sir I have but a few more words to say. The committee on Public Expenditures, having been authorized by the House to send for persons and papers and believing that the papers in the hands of public officers did not belong to them or to the president, and believing that, unless they interfered, the entire report to Congress might not be made, had a subpoena issued to one of the commissioners to produce the report, or to give evidence of such abuses as existed in the New York Custom House. The report was laid before the House. The gentleman from Virginia for this assailed the committee in terms of reproach. He said the committee had been "dogging" the commissioners. Every gentleman in this House will say that this language was unjustly applied—on this floor at least—to members of the House. But, sir, I thought that delicate would have prevented the gentleman from Virginia from alluding to me as a member of that committee, in this manner. After certain past occurrences it would have been more in accordance with strict propriety for the gentleman to have foreborne. At the early part of this session I chose to discontinue all intercourse with that gentleman. I did this voluntarily, for reasons satisfactory to myself. The gentleman seems always to arrogate to himself a superiority over all other men. I never felt my inferiority, except in canine qualities, nor have I ever seen his superiority to other men in human virtues. The other day, the gentleman, in choosing to apply to Mr. Peyton, remarks which were intended for himself, said, "if Whitney had been bull-dogged, he had not been vice-dogged!" Now sir, I presume this was intended for the committee, or for me, as by my instrumentality the report was brought to the House. I had said that Mr. Whitney had been bull-dogged, in reply to a reply to a remark that the committee had been dogging the commissioners. Well, sir, I can say for the committee that no member of it resembles or acts like another animal that I shall not name; but a very formidable animal he is—not in his teeth or claws, his strength or speed, but no creature can attack him without horrible consequences. And even at a risk of violating good taste, I will say more. I will tell the gentleman from Virginia that no member of that committee bears any resemblance, either in looks or in conduct, to a long, lean, lank, half starved, hungry—

The Chair—The gentleman cannot be allowed to be personal in his remarks.

[Roars of laughter, long continued.]

Mr. Stanley said that the committee contained no one who had any resemblance to a cur; who seems to possess all the bad traits, without any of the good qualities of the dog; who would snap at the hand that fed him; who, because he is caressed by the possessor of power accidentally obtained, fawns and wags his tail at them, and snaps at every body else.

The gentleman seemed to take pride in being compared to a bull dog. Sir, he is welcome to all the honor. I am willing to admit that he may be an admirable creature in canine traits, whether he plays the part of bull dog, blood-hound or cur. I am willing to admit in all performances he is much more of a dog than I am. I will never be found playing the part of such an animal to please any master. And supposing there exists such a relation between public men, say, if I were the master, I would not own the dog—if I were the dog, I should be ashamed of the master.

I regret, Mr. Speaker, that I have been compelled to say any thing of a personal character. I have told the House that I quit all communication with the member from Virginia; that to submit to his insolence or fight was necessary. I could not submit, as to fighting, when the gentleman desires that, I shall give him an answer. And now sir, in conclusion, I have only to say to the member from Virginia, "Lay on Mac-duff!" I am ready to meet any issue to which it may lead.

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ment that the ultimate source of all political and sovereign power does not rest in the whole adult male citizens of the State; and that no action of the legislative authority is or of right can, be necessary to say when or how that ultimate sovereign power may be exercised.

Resolved, That we will maintain these principles, as those purchased with the blood and counsel of our fathers of '76, to the last.

Resolved, That we believe the intent for which the Algerine law was enacted, was to provoke an outbreak; and that all action of the tyrants under it has been to spill the blood of the people; that we regard said law as a tyrannical act of an expiring despotism, designed to goad and sacrifice the people; and, in fine, that it is an open and avowed declaration of war.

Resolved, That should another attempt be made to arrest an individual under that law, we hereby pledge ourselves in the most solemn manner to shield such person from an arrest; and, if arrested or kidnapped, to rescue him from the demon who may pretend to hold incustody, and to immediately visit such retributive justice on the offenders as the enormity of their crimes may demand.

Resolved, That we will support, protect, and defend Governor Thomas W. Dorr to the last; that we will neither surrender him to the malice of his opponents, nor will we ever forget the firmness and wisdom, as well as moderation, which had marked his bearing to us and to his opponents, during all this excited war for liberty.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Providence Express of Wednesday brings us the intelligence of an other arrest and imprisonment.

Yesterday afternoon (says the paper) Ezekiah Willard, of this city, a 34 to 38 year under the constitution, an enterprising and estimable citizen, was arrested and taken before the search-chamber magistrates. Henry L. Brown, on the complaint of the Henry G. Mumford, charged with treason under the Algerine Law, and had being required in the sum of \$10,000, which he did not give, he was committed to prison.

The lower part of College street, and the portion of Market street adjacent in the vicinity of the place of examination, contained a dense crowd of all parties; and when Mr. Willard came forth with the officer to go to prison, a considerable emotion was apparent, and many crowded around him, and some of the friends of suffrage, excited themselves to discomfiture any attempts at interference to remove him, which seemed to be apprehended by the Algerine party, from the excitement the prisoner himself stating that he was willing to go to prison, and begged his friends to interpose no obstacle.

Mr. Thomas L. Warner, of the crowd, came up, advised his friends to be quiet, saying, "We are not ready for such action." "You but," replied G. O. Rivers, one of the laymen, loud and eloquent man, "we are ready; and I'll rip out your guts;" and snubbing the action to the words, struck at Mr. Warner with the point of a large jack-knife, or bowie knife, which he availed by the intervention of the crowd. Mr. Warner afterwards applied to four justices of the peace for a warrant against Rivers, but was denied. The names of these magistrates are Hazard, Curry, Peabodie, and Dwight. Are they appointed and sworn to dispense even-handed justice, or to be the miserable tools of a party?

The Express, after relating the above, says:—

"While a large portion of the crowd lined up in Market Square, a hack drove in amongst them; and to their surprise overtook Messrs. Willard and Arnold, who had been liberated from confinement. We learn that the facts as to their release are as follows:—

Two prominent men of the landholders' party repaired to the prison as soon as Mr. Willard had arrived, and by much persuasion induced the two prisoners, out of considerations connected with the preservation of the public peace, to give surety in the several sums which had been fixed by the Magistrate. Their appearance on Market Square was hailed with hearty cheers, and a procession of hundreds immediately formed and escorted them to their respective homes."

Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, at a recent temperance meeting in Washington, thus beautifully describes his feelings at being released from the dreadful slavery of intemperance:

"Sir, I would not exchange the physical sensations—the mere sense of animal being which belongs to a man who totally refrains from all that can intoxicate his brain or derange his nervous structure—the elasticity with which he bounds from his couch in the morning—the sweet repose it yields him at night—the feelings with which he drinks in through his clear eyes the beauties and the grandeur of surrounding nature—I say, sir, I would not exchange my conscious being, as a strictly temperance man—the sense of renovated youth—the glad play with which my pulses now beat healthful music—the bounding vivacity with which the life-blood courses its exulting way through every fibre of my frame, in the communion high which my healthful ear and eye even now hold with all the gorgeous beauties of earth—the splendors of the morning the glories of the evening sky—the bloom, the beauty, the verdure of earth, the music of the air and the air and the waters—with all the grand associations of external nature—reopened to the fine avenues of sense; no, sir, though poverty dogged me—though scorn pointed its slow finger at me as I passed—though want and destitution, and every element of earthly misery, save only crime, met my waking eye from day to day—not for the brightest and noblest wreath that ever encircled a statesman's brow; not, if some angel commissioned by Heaven, or some demon rather sent fresh from hell, to test the resisting strength of virtuous resolution, should tempt me back, with all the honors which a world can bestow;—not for all that time and all that earth can give, would I

cast from me this precious pledge of a liberal mind, this talisman against temptation, and plunge again into the dangers and terrors which once beset my path! So help me Heaven, sir, I would spurn beneath my feet all the gifts the universe could offer, and live and die as I am, poor but sober."

Result of Extravagance.—At a sale of the splendid furniture of a bankrupt, who paid as much as fifty per cent. on his debts, the auctioneer, selling a suit of window curtains, said, "Ladies and gentlemen, if the fringe on these curtains did not cost forty dollars a yard, it is no sale." It is not surprising that, with such extravagance, we have so many bankrupts?

A Protracted Meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church in this place by Ministers of the Protestant Methodist Church, commencing on Friday night before the 1st Sabbath in July next.

A Camp Meeting will also be held in Chocoma Valley 3 miles below White Plains, commencing on Wednesday before the 4th Sabbath in August next. A cordial invitation is given to all foreigners, ministers, &c.

We are authorized to announce Aaron Haynes, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce B. C. Deane, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col. Hugh P. Watson, as a candidate for Major General of the 9th Division, Alabama Militia.

We are authorized to announce John Cochran, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Felix G. McConnell, as a candidate for Major General of the 9th Division, Alabama Militia.

We are authorized to announce Gen. Thomas A. Walker, as a candidate for re-election as representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col. Wm. B. Morris, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col. J. R. Clark, as a candidate for re-election, to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Maj. Matthew Allen as a candidate for re-election to the representative branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce James L. Simmons as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Lewis D. Jones, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector of Benton County.

By S. WALKER, Shff. By J. T. MORISON, D. S. June 1, 1842.—5t.—\$3 09.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the Town of McDonald on the first Monday in July next within the legal hours of sale the following property to wit: the South West 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of Section No. 20, Township 19, Range 11, East. Leveled on the property of G. J. G. Ingram to satisfy an Execution for cost, issued from the circuit court of said County, vs. said Ingram. And also one 1/2 A. in favor of James Greer, et al. vs. G. Ingram. [Pr's fee \$3]

Also AT the same time and place, the N. W. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of S. No. 17, Township 19, Range 11, East. Leveled on the property of James H. Allen, to satisfy sundry Executions issued from the circuit and county courts of said county, vs. James W. Allen. [Pr's fee \$3.]

Also AT the same time and place, will be sold by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus, the East 1/2 of Section No. 6, T. 17, R. 12, East, as the property of George McKaskill to satisfy sundry judgments rendered by a Justice of the Peace, three in favor of Wm. Crompton, two in favor of Joseph C. Beard, one in favor of John H. Porter, one in favor of Francis Derrett, and one in favor of Henry Ananias, and one in favor of James Dowdy, all vs. George McKaskill. [Pr's fee \$3.]

Also AT the same time and place, will be sold by virtue of an order of sale as above, as the property of Howard M. Putman, the North 1/2 of the North East 1/4 of Sec. 10, T. 17, R. 10, East, to satisfy a judgement rendered by a Justice of the Peace, in favor of T. & W. Dohard, vs. H. M. Putman.

S. WALKER, Shff. By H. C. CROW, D. Shff. June 1, 1842.—5t.—\$3 00.

By Virtue of an Execution for cost, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July next, the west half of the South-west quarter of Section 33, township 12, range 8, east, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of Gilbert Stokes to satisfy said execution.

R. S. PORTER, Shff. By W. J. WILLIS, D. S. June 1, 1842.—5t.—\$3 00.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE NEWEST. THE undersigned has just received from New-York, a fine Stock of

which they are now opening at Woodward's Old Corner. They respectfully invite the public to call and examine, as they confidently believe they can please both as regards quality and prices.

They also have for sale BAGGING and ROPE, COTTON YARN & SAPPING-TOAN'S PILLS. WOODWARD & PORTER. Jacksonville, May 30, 1842.—4t.

BY VIRTUE of one execution issued from the County Court of Morgan County, Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in June next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that F. F. Adairine has in and to the following described Land: the South 1/2 of Section two, township 17, Range 10, the South 1/2 of Section one, township 18 Range 9, west 1/2 of Section 22, township 23, range 20, the east 1/2 of Section 16, township 16, R. 9, the North 1/2 of section 19, township 16, R. 12, the E. 1/2 of Section 23, township 16, R. 11, the North 1/2 of section 28, township 15, Range 9, the west 1/2 of section 21, township 16, Range 11, the North 1/2 of section 14, township 15, Range 9, the N. 1/2 of sec. 28, township 16, Range 10, east 1/2 of section 18, township 17 Range 11, west 1/2 of section 16, township 11, north 1/2 of section 10 township 18, Range 9, west 1/2 of section 20, township 16, Range 9, north 1/2 of section 11, township 18, Range 9, south 1/2 of section 15, township 18 Range 9, south 1/2 of section 11 township 15 Range 9, north 1/2 of section 21 township 15 Range 9, east 1/2 of section 21 township 17 Range 11, east 1/2 of section 12 township 17 Range 10, north 1/2 of section 22 township 17 Range 10, east 1/2 of section 32 township 16 Range 10, west 1/2 of section 19, township 17 Range 11, east 1/2 of section 4, township 17 Range 12, south 1/2 of section 5 township 16 Range 9, west 1/2 of section 22 township 16 Range 11, north 1/2 of section 12 township 16 Range 9, south 1/2 of section 20 township 15 Range 9, west 1/2 of section 4 township 17 Range 11, west 1/2 of section 35, township 16 Range 9, east 1/2 of section 17, township 18 Range 9, east 1/2 of section 9 township 18 Range 9.

The above land was certified to Thos. & John Gooden, Andw. Turnipseed and C. A. Grant, lying in the counties of Benton, Randolph and Faldage.

Leveled on to satisfy one 1/2 A. in favor of the Branch or the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur vs. said Adrian.

By R. CASKEY, D. Shff. Ap'l 16, 1842.—5t.—\$15 00.

State of Alabama, DEKALB COUNTY. WHEREAS letters of Administration upon the estate of Wm. H. T. Franklin, were this day granted by the Orphans' Court of the County of DeKalb, to the undersigned, these are, therefore, to require all persons having claims against said estate to render them in within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH FRANKLIN. April 25, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

State of Alabama, CHEROKEE COUNTY. Orphans' Court, Regular Term, 1st Friday in April 1842. WHEREAS Alexander L. Dean Administrator of the estate of John Dean deceased, has this day reported said estate insolvent, and whereas said Administrator has not reported to this court any lands, tenements or hereditaments, belonging to the estate of said intestate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that time be allowed the creditors until the first Friday in October next to bring in and prove their claims.

Ordered by the court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six successive weeks, that the Judge of this court will meet at the court House in the town of Jefferson, on the first Friday in October aforesaid, for receiving and examining their claims against said estate.

JOHN S. WILSON, C'k. May 4, 1842.—6t.—\$7 00.

R. E. W. McADAMS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER. TAKES this method of informing his friend and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music Boxes, and Jewellery. His shop is on the West side of Main Street nearly opposite the Printing Office. I am positively determined to have the CASE for the work I do, before it is taken out of the shop. If this does not suit those who feel disposed to patronize me I hope they will take their work to some other shop, for on a neat calculation, I find I loose more than one fourth of the amount of work taken out on a credit amounting each year to a sum sufficient to purchase all the necessary tools and materials for keeping up my shop.

Produce Stake for 1845. WE the subscribers agree to run a produce Stake, over the Benton Course near Jacksonville, Ala. Fall of 1845, on the day previous to the regular Jockey Club meeting, with colts and fillies two years old, mile heats—the produce of mares the Spring of 1842—bred in Benton and the adjoining counties. Subscription \$100—half forfeit to name, and close the first of October, 1842. In case of the death of either owner or colt, the nomination to be void unless claimed by an agent or administrator of the owner so doing.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to the above stake, will address the Secretary of the Benton Jockey Club, post paid.

JOHN W. TROTTER, B. M. POPE, Proprietors.

DANIEL RYAN—Names produce of Black Prince and Jane by Big Archie.

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DANIEL BUSH—Names produce of John Bascomb and Miss Lumbkin by old Bertrand.

DANIEL BUSH & A. YOK—Names produce of John Bascomb and xargiana by Jo Kent.

April 13, 1842.—4t.

NOTICE. THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends & the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala at the same stand, on the N.E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

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HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala at the same stand, on the N.E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

BY VIRTUE of one execution issued from the County Court of Morgan County, Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in June next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that F. F. Adairine has in and to the following described Land: the South 1/2 of Section two, township 17, Range 10, the South 1/2 of Section one, township 18 Range 9, west 1/2 of Section 22, township 23, range 20, the east 1/2 of Section 16, township 16, R. 9, the North 1/2 of section 19, township 16, R. 12, the E. 1/2 of Section 23, township 16, R. 11, the North 1/2 of section 28, township 15, Range 9, the west 1/2 of section 21, township 16, Range 11, the North 1/2 of section 14, township 15, Range 9, the N. 1/2 of sec. 28, township 16, Range 10, east 1/2 of section 18, township 17 Range 11, west 1/2 of section 16, township 11, north 1/2 of section 10 township 18, Range 9, west 1/2 of section 20, township 1



POETRY.

From the New York Tribune.

"SHALL WE MEET IN HEAVEN?"

"Farewell!—but say—oh! tell me—shall we not meet in the light of that better land?"
"God grant we may!—but listen!"

Two pearly drops in a rippling stream
Swept on to the Ocean's tide;
And bright was their gleam in the sunset's beam,
As they passed on, side by side.

Down the mountain's brow to the grassy mead,
They kept their rapid course;
They came with the speed of a winged steed,
A league from their mountain source.

Nor even a sun had seen them part,
Nor the moon in the silent night;
Like the drops that start from the pulsing heart,
They kept their onward flight.

And now they came where the river's bed
Had not a single course;
And where, instead, to the dark sea lead
Two streams, with resistless force.

And one to the left, and one to the right,
Passed the pearly drops along—
Vowing to unite in the Ocean's might,
His myriads drops among.

Thus severed, to the surge of the rolling main
They were borne by the rushing tide;
Where, again and again, for years in vain,
They have sought each other's side.

And till ten thousand more have been,
They shall seek each other still—
But never, I ween, will those drops be seen
As they were in the mountain hill.

N. Y. University, Dec. 1841.



Variety.

A recent village debate in Vermont, upon the question "ought a young man to follow a gal, after she gives him the mitten?" was duly argued pro and con;—and then the President decided "that he hadn't tought her."

A Country School.—Bible dictionary class come up, said our schoolmaster.

"Who was Lot's wife?"

"The pillow of salt wot Moses laid his head on when he went up Mount Sinai to offer his son Isaac up cos he had no sheep, but himself to do likewise."

"What is said of Jonah?"

"Jonah swallowed up a whale, and was vomited up the third day with a parcel of gourd seed, which he gave to the Queen of Sheba for mending his trousers, which he busted in strainin' to get out of the lion's den, where Daniel had been eatin' pulses and Pease's candy."

About that time mo mizzled.

A young lady in New York being asked what was the chief end of man, blushed considerably, and wanted to know if she must answer the question.

"Certainly," said her teacher, "I repeat the question, 'what is the chief end of man?'"

"To—lo—pop the question," was the innocent reply.

She was sent home to her mother, being so smart to go to school any longer.

"Did you ever present your account to the defendant?" a lawyer asked his client.

"I did, sir."

"And what did he say?"

"He told me to go to the devil."

"And what did you do then?"

"Why, then I came to you!"

"A man up town has got cider so hard that he splits wood with it."

A Merry Andrew being asked by a young aspirant for fame to inform him by what means he might discover the difference between the indefinite article *a* and the definite article *the*? "Why, sir," said the clown, "you are a fool and I am the fool—that's the difference."

From the New York Herald.

RESULT OF THE GREAT RACE—THE SOUTH AGAINST THE NORTH—THE NORTH VICTORIOUS!

The long-talked-of contest between the Southern horse Boston and Northern mare Fashion, came off yesterday at one o'clock; and by fleet express horses, engaged for the purpose, we were enabled to give the public the full result, in an extra, in the short space of thirty minutes after the race had terminated.

This race, it will be remembered, was produced by a challenge given by Colonel W. R. Johnson, the "Napoleon of the turf," and James Long, the owners of Boston, last fall, after Fashion had distanced him on the Camden course. The challenge was accepted by the friends of Fashion, who are owned by William Gibbons, of Madison, Morris county, New Jersey, (where she was bred,) on the 30th November, and \$5,000 forfeit deposited in the hands of J. Prescott Hall, esq., president of the New York jockey club. The whole purse (\$20,000 aside—New York money) was put up on Monday afternoon, and all the preliminaries settled. The sun on the part of Fashion was posted by a club of her backers, consisting of some twenty or thirty gentlemen, among whom are the present proprietors of the course.

Notwithstanding the morning was cloudy and presented every appearance of rain, yet, at an early hour, the roads from the city to the course (a distance of eight miles) were covered with carriages, barouches, hacks, wagons, cabs, horsemen, and stumpy pedestrians in almost an unbroken chain,

until the very moment the horses were to start. In addition to which, upwards of ten thousand persons were conveyed to the course by the Long Island rail road cars.

At about twelve o'clock we took occasion to scan the course. The whole track on the inside, of one mile in circuit, was completely lined by the mass of carriages, horsemen, &c. The stands at the starting-post were crammed to excess, and a number of ladies were observable in the house and balcony of the jockey club; but by far the greater number were upon the course in private carriages. The public stands exhibited a solid mass of human beings; and every tree that overlooked the course was growing with the weight of anxious gazers. The course was in good condition, the slight rain on Saturday having packed it solid, and laid the dust in fine order. Its shape is nearly an oval, with back and straight lines of about a quarter of a mile each, connected at each extremity by semi-circles of the same distance, and is one mile and eighteen inches in length.

Since the race between Henry and Eclipse, the course has been graded by Robt. L. Stevens, esq., and two little hillocks that were then upon it have been levelled, which is considered by judges to render it one second quicker than it was on that memorable day.

At half-past twelve o'clock, Boston's white nose was seen coming down the course and every knowing neck was stretched to get a peep at his condition. He passed by the grand stand, and we heard several remarks that he appeared stiff or lame in his right quarter; but upon being moved up and down several times, the opinion was thought not well founded. Soon after, Col. Johnson, the "Napoleon of the turf," as he has heretofore been termed, appeared with his martial cloak and venerable white hat, with still whiter frosty paws upon him. Fashion then entered the field, followed by her trainer, Samuel Laird, and in a few moments Gil Patrick and Joe Laird, the riders selected, and the best jockeys on the turf, also were before the anxious and excited concourse. At this moment, 1 o'clock, a crowd of persons broke through the paling from the inside, and rushed into the enclosure between the gates, to the great dissatisfaction of everybody but themselves. A few moments, the jockey club stand, reserved expressly for members of the club and subscribers, at \$10 each, was filled to overflowing with the intruders; and after considerable parleying between the proprietor of the course and the interlopers, he engaged the services of Yankee Sullivan to clear the course for the sum of \$200.

Sullivan immediately selected about fifty picked men, who formed what is technically termed "a band," by looking arms together like a Roman phalanx, and thus cleared the course in such a manner as to allow the horses full scope to start. At this moment every inch of room on all the public stands (which were calculated to hold 10,000) was occupied by spectators; and among the crowd, upon the Club stand, we perceived those old turf-burners, Major Jones, Bathgate, Van Mater, Col. White, the Stevenses, the Livingstons, Wetherill of Philadelphia, and numerous others from all parts and quarters of the United States. On the ladies' stand we observed, among numbers of others, the magnificent Josephine Clifton, who entered into the spirit of the race with all the energy of an experienced turfite. By way of variety here, a horse ran away with a negro rider through the centre of the course, and broke a wagon for Cowan, of the Bazaar, throwing the negro heels over head at the same moment, and leaving him senseless. Several rows were kicked up on the course, and the roof of a shed tumbled in, to the discomfiture of lookers on above, and inmates below.

The excitement now began to increase, and as the track had been nearly cleared by Sullivan and his party, the judges, consisting of Senator Barrow, of Louisiana, John M. Botts of Virginia, and Hamilton Wilkes, of New York, entered their station, and the bugle sounded as a summons for the riders to weigh and saddle. Boston, being nine years old, his weight was 126 pounds; while the mare being but five, her appropriate weight was only 111; making a difference of fifteen pounds; which, within three, was the same allowed Henry in the race with Eclipse. This is supposed to have given Fashion about eighty rods advantage in each heat, on account of her lack of years.

Gil Patrick, the rider of Boston, appeared in a neat blue jockey cap, and jacket of the same color, with white pants, and without spurs. Joe Laird, Fashion's jockey, sported a rich green velvet cap, with blue jacket, light pants with green stripes; and both looked the pink of pure jockeyism, with extra touches put on for the special occasion. Gil, we understand, was promised \$1,000 cash, and a colt of time and bottom, if he took the purse. Joe's prospects, in case of success, we did not learn.

At a quarter before two the horses were uncovered, and the whole mass of spectators upon the stands rocked to and fro like the ocean's wave, all anxious to scan the noble couriers who pranced and paraded before the mass as though they really enjoyed the scene before them.

At last, at two o'clock and five minutes, the bugle sounded for the start, the riders mounted, and the horses came slowly to the scroll, while the immense concourse were breathless with anxiety. (Some one cried \$100 on the horse.) but there were no takers.) Boston, having won the inside of the track, he took his position, and at the tap of the drum, by Mr. Wilkes, they went off like an arrow from the bow, the mare taking the lead by about a neck; but which was soon reversed by Boston, who opened a gap between them of nearly two lengths, after passing the first quarter, which he maintained to the scroll on the first mile, they both going at a killing pace. Between the first and second quarter of the second mile she partly closed the gap, and nearly lapped him when passing the half mile post; and on coming to the scroll, her head was in reach of his foxy tail. The

third mile was run in about the same position, but it was apparent to every practised eye that it was such running as was never before witnessed in this country. As the horses passed the last quarter stake, Boston opened the distance between them a little wider, and some one on the club-stand cried \$100 to 80 on the horse; which was snapped at in a moment, and they dashed by the scroll, the favorite being on the lead half a length. While running the turn or sweep from the starting post to the first quarter, it was evident that Fashion's rider was preparing for a struggle for the mastery, which she effected a few rods beyond the gate, although Gil made the full play with his persuader to keep his position. Running down the back side of the course, she continued to open the way between them, and Gil then urged his horse to the utmost; but the efforts of the noble beast were in vain, as she was not to be caught at that juncture no how it could be fixed. Between the second and third quarter she had left him full two lengths; and then came the tug for victory—his rider lashing him to the quick, while they both "seemed, in running, to devour the way," as they bounded towards the stand, when, with a single blow from her rider, she rushed to the scroll full a length, in the clear, ahead, amid the shouting and clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, and loud applause that almost exceeded description. The riders returning, and found to be in full weight, the judges declared Fashion the winner of the heat, in the unprecedented and heretofore unrecorded time of 7m 32 1-2 seconds. This is 4 1-2 seconds better time than the celebrated heat won by Henry against Eclipse, which has always heretofore been considered "the time" at the top of the turf.

SECOND HEAT.—Thirty minutes having expired, the bugle summoned the riders to saddle; and at three o'clock and ten minutes they appeared on the track. At this point there were plenty of offers upon the mare, but no takers; and the previous backers of Boston, by way of hedging, offered two to one on the mare, but we did not see a bet taken. Some few bets of twenty to five were made on the grand stand before the start. The signal was given, and they went off with an even start, the mare taking the lead before they passed the first turn, which, at the first quarter pole, she had opened to nearly two lengths. Gil then made a hard push, and for a few rods gained so much as nearly to lap her, which he held until between the second and last quarter, when she shook him off, and in passing the scroll was twenty feet in the clear on the lead. Gil now used the whip freely; but from the gate she gradually increased the distance between them, until between the second and third quarter, when he made a desperate dash and closed within half a length, which she soon opened again, and they came to the scroll, he at a dead pull, she with a straight rein and twenty feet on the lead. She held her advantage during the first half of the third mile, when Gil lapped the whip most lustily, and lapped her again at about the same place where he closed on the previous mile, and gradually continued to work his way by her a full half length when at the scroll. On turning the second corner, before he came to the first quarter pole, Joe put his fairy steed on the lead almost in a twinkling, and continued to open the space between them during the mile, which she had extended, with apparent ease, to thirty yards at the winning of the heat, until the shouts of the multitude that made the very welkin ring.

The riders being weighed, she was declared the winner of the race, and the immense sum staked upon her speed and bottom by her supporters. The judges then gave the time as 7m. 45s., which is four seconds better than the second heat between Henry and Eclipse.

Fashion has thus proved herself, beyond all cavil, to be a horse of speed and bottom unequalled in this country; and for time, at the head of the turf in the world.

It is estimated that there were at least fifty thousand upon the course; and quite as many as attended the great race between Henry and Eclipse, although not more than one-fourth the amount of money was lost & won upon the contest.

Memoranda of the race between Eclipse and Henry.—For reference, we give the following memoranda of this memorable race: It was run on Tuesday, May 27th, 1823, over the Union course, for a purse of \$20,000 aside; \$3,000 forfeit. Henry, owned by Colonel Johnson, won the first heat by nearly a length, in 7m. 37s. Eclipse, owned by C. W. Van Rans, won the second by about 30 feet, in 7m. 49s.; and also the third by about three lengths, 8m. 24s.

From the New York Spirit of the Times.

NEWMARKET, PETERSBURG, VA. RACES.

"We have heard of the result of but two days only of the meeting which took place last week. On the first day Mr. Harv's (Messrs. Townes), b. c. by Imp. Priam out of Faintail (the dam of Black Prince and others) won the stake of eleven subs. at \$1,000 each, mile heats, beating J. S. Corbin's domination by Imp. Cetus out of My Lady, and Puckett and Robinson's ch. c. by Imp. Priam, dam by Eclipse, in 1:54—1:54. On the fourth mile, Eutaw by im. Chateau Margaux, 5 yrs. beat Phil Brown by Glaucus, in 7:58—8:08.

GENERAL INDIAN COUNCIL.—NOT ALARMING.—We learn, by several gentlemen who arrived from the west on Monday, on the steamer Arkansas, that there is to be a general council of the most important of the civilized tribes of Indians held at the Creek Council ground, some time (as our informants understood) in May. The council has been called by Gen. Rolly McIntosh, principal chief of the Creek nation. Gen. McIntosh has written invitations to Gen. Taylor, Captain Armstrong, & Gen. Butler and other Indian agents, and also to some distinguished gentlemen of Arkansas, soliciting their attendance, as well as that of some of

the best men of the several tribes within their respective agencies.

Andrew M. Vann, acting principal chief of the Cherokees, has deputed a delegation of sixteen men, selected from all parties, to attend the council.

Little Rock Gazette.



THE RACES

OVER the Jacksonville course will commence on Monday the 7th day of November next.

The three sweep stake, the single dash of a mile, mile heats & two mile heats will assuredly assemble a greater number of fine race horses, than has been seen at any previous meeting. The proprietor has caused the track to be put in such fine order that, the most scrupulous cannot fail to be pleased. The other preparations of the proprietor will be in the best possible condition and in every way worthy of very liberal patronage. Sweep stake races to close on or before the first of July next, three or more to make a race.

Monday—single dash of a mile.

Sweep stakes for any 2 year olds \$200 entrance, half forfeit.

1 entered by R. Smith Dye, by Cock of the Rock.

Tuesday, for 3 year old colts 1 mile heats. \$300 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to make a race.

1 entered by R. Smith Dye, by Cock of the Rock.

Wednesday, for 3 year old colts, 2 mile heats \$500 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to make a race.

1 entered by R. Smith Dye, by Cock of the Rock.

Feb. 9, 1842.—21t.

J. CROW, Sec'y.

BLACK PRINCE, Winner of the two great Produce Stakes at New Market, Va.

Spring and Fall of 1837. 29 subscribers each.

THIS magnificent Stallion and distinguished Race Horse, considered by Mr. Hare as the best son of that renowned imported mare Fyde, out of the no less renowned mare Fantail, by old Sir Archie, and which for perfection of form, size, substance and every thing requisite to constitute a superior race horse, has few equals and no superiors in the United States, will stand the Spring season, 1842 at the Race Track near Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. at the stable of Col. John T. Pope, and will render service to mares at \$40 the season due at the termination of the same. A class of ten will be served at \$50 each, and a liberal deduction made on a class of five, due as above. With 50 cents to the mare. Mares that fail in the Spring shall have the fall season gratis, or if preferred can have the season next Spring to imported Sarpidon by paying the difference.

Provisions are made for mares from a distance, and those entrusted to the care of the manager will receive all necessary attention. Good green lots furnished gratis and fed with grain if required at 25 cents per diem. Persons sending mares from a distance will be so good as to send a note with them,—the pedigree of the mare, and directions about feeding.

The season will commence the first of March and terminate the 20th June.

In offering the services of this truly fine Horse to the citizens of Alabama, we do confidently offer him as of the very best stock horses in the United States, without any exception whatever, and if blood be any desideratum, he certainly stands pre-eminent in the zoology of horses. Black Prince has been a winner from New Market, Va. to Long Island, New York; and beaten the most celebrated horses at the North. Such as: Victor, Jan. Rowlette, Steele, (Capt. Stockton's) Bergen, Monolopm, Shadow, &c.

He is a rich dark Brown almost black with little, or no white, sixteen hands high, of good length, and form to please the most fastidious, and indeed nothing is wanted, but to see him to admire him, his colts that have been seen are exceedingly fine, having made his first season last Spring, he have yet been seen. The public will bear in mind that if Prince is tolerably well encouraged, his place will be supplied next season by imported Sarpidon.

For Pedigree, performances &c. see hand bills. Prices reduced in ratio with the times.

REFERENCE.

Col. Wm. McGehee, of Benton Co., Ala. Doct' FELHAM.

Wm. TOWNES, & CO.

Jacksonville, Feb. 18, 1842.

The Huntsville Democrat will publish until the 1st of April, and forward their account to W. T. & CO.

Feb. 2, 1842.—31 May.

Notice.

ON the 25th day of January last, Letters of Administration were by the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, Ala. granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Samuel Martin, dec'd—those having claims against said estate are notified to produce them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred & those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

GEO. A. MARTIN, Adm.

May 11, 1842.—6t—\$3 50.

For Sale.

A FIRST rate two horse Barouche, nearly new, which was made to order, of the most neat and durable workmanship. A bargain will be given and ample time to the purchaser to make payment. Any person wishing to see the article or obtain further information can do so by calling at this Office.

March 2, 1842.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Orphan's Court of DeKalb County, Alabama, upon the Estate of Aaron Brooks late of said county, deceased; these are therefore to require all persons having claims against said estate to render them in, within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or upon failure thereof will be barred—and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN WARD, Administrator.

April 5th, 1842.—2t—\$3 00.

Look Here!

THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE, COCK OF THE ROCK.

WILL make his next season at R. D. Rowland's in Benton County, Ala., 2 miles North of Jacksonville. Commencing on the 1st of March, and ending on the 10th of June, at \$20 the season, and 50 cents to the groom. Those falling to get a colt in the Spring can have the fall season gratis. Notes will be required in each case at the time of service, payable on the 25th of December next.

Mares will be fed at \$1 50 per week.

Good and well enclosed pasturage will be provided, and all possible care and attention will be paid to Mares left with the horse, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Expenses for feed paid when mares taken away.

N. B. Cock of the Rock was sired by Durock, the Sire of American Eclipse, his Dam, Romp, was full sister to Miller's Daniel, Dam of American Eclipse by old Messrs. For pedigree & performance see hand bills. Suffice it to say he is the sire of as many race horses as perhaps any horse living in the United States.

AUGUSTUS YOE, R. D. ROWLAND.

Jan. 12, 1842.—17t.

The terms upon which Cock of the Rock would stand having been fixed during the absence of the undersigned, since his return he has concluded in consequence of the hardness of times to reduce the rate to \$20 the season. A rumor has also got about that he is not the genuine horse he is represented. That this rumor is entirely unfounded I have documents in my possession to prove, and no man patronizing the horse shall be charged a cent, if I cannot prove it to his satisfaction.

R. D. ROWLAND.

April 6, 1842.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

CHANCERY

Harriet T. Andrews, by her husband, David Andrews, vs. Robert C. Boyd, Martin McBride & Elias Brock.

19th District in the Northern Division of Chancery in said State held in Jacksonville, on the third Monday in May A. D. 1842.

THIS day came the complainants by Martin & Foster Solicitors, and upon their motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that Martin McBride, one of the Defendants in this Bill of complaint, is not an inhabitant of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said State for four successive weeks, notifying and admonishing the said Martin McBride, to appear before the Honorable Alexander Bowie, Chancellor of said Division on the third Monday in July next, and plead answer or demur to complainants Bill of complaint, or the same will, under the Rules of said court, be taken pro confesso as to him and said Bill be put for hearing EX PARTE.

The Bill charges, that the father of Oratrix, by deed of gift gave her a negro girl named Sarah as her own separate property to be enjoyed by her separate, apart, and independent of her husband said Andrews contracts, and not subject to his liabilities. Yet the Defendants, have had said girl levied on by legal process as the property of her said husband David Andrews—prayer, for injunction and relief.

Wm. H. ESTILL, Register in ch'n'y.

MARTIN & FOSTER, Sol.

May 18, 1842.—4t—\$10 00.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, May 6th, 1842.

THIS day came James A. Moore and filed his petition, setting forth that James Wood, now deceased, in his lifetime sold to him the following described lands, (viz):

Tract A Section No. 6, fractional township No. 13, Range 7, containing 58 14-100 acres; also the east half of the S. E. fourth of section No. 6, township No. 13, Range 9 east, containing 80 acres; that said James Wood executed his bond for title to be made when the purchase money should be paid, which said bond bears date the 21st Nov'r, 1836: the petition further sets forth, that the purchase money was paid to the said James Wood in his lifetime, after which the said James Wood died, not having made titles, leaving Benjamin Selman his Executor, and praying that the said Executor be compelled to execute titles to the petitioner according to the bond of his testator: Whereupon it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three months, requiring Benjamin Selman, Executor of the last will and testament of James Wood, deceased, and all other persons interested therein to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County on Friday the fifth day of August next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a decree of this court should not be made compelling the said Benjamin Selman, Executor as aforesaid, to execute titles in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C.

A true copy from the minutes: M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

May 11, 1842.—m3m.

State of Alabama, CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Regular Term, 1st Friday in April 1842.

WHEREAS, William Sandlin, Administrator of the estate of Joel St. Angella deceased, has this day reported said estate insolvent, and, whereas said Administrator has not reported to this Court any land, tenements or hereditaments belonging to the estate of said intestate. It is therefore ordered by the court that time be allowed the creditors until the first Friday in October next to bring in and prove their claims.

Ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six successive weeks, that the Judge of this court will meet at the court House in the town of Jefferson, on the first Friday in October aforesaid, for receiving and examining their claims against said estate.

Copy from the minutes.

JOHN S. WILSON, Cl'k.

May 4, 1842.—6t—\$7 00.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by James Kemp, living on Talapoosa River, a dark brown horse, six years old, star in the forehead, nick in the right ear, and scar on the right hip. Appraised at \$45 00.

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

May 4, 1842.—5t.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Democratic paper, to be entitled the

State Rights Republican,

Journal of Education and Constitutional Reformer.

Under this title is offered for the patronage and support of the people, a new publication, devoted—as that title indicates—to the defence of the rights and the development of the rights of the State and of the individual citizen; and to the free and fearless discussion of principles and measures which affect the relations of one to the other; and of both to the Confederation of States.

The conductors of the new paper having long been connected with the public press, in different sections of the Union, a full knowledge of their fitness for the place in which they appear, is already with the people. Of themselves, therefore, they have only to say, that the Democratic faith which with them has passed the ordeal of years of thought and study, has daily grown clearer and stronger by experience—and this paper, though new to the public, is but the continuation of an effort, to which their whole lives have and are devoted. For the future, then, they have the highest satisfaction in appealing to the past—while for the past, they have no other explanation to make nor apology to offer.

We consider government in this country, as designed to be simply the *auxery* of the popular will—that it was intended to be always the servant of the people—not to be always the master of the people—that it is instituted for the protection it affords should be general, not special—universal, not partial—uniform, not discriminatory—direct, not remote or contingent—to all individuals, not to any classes or distinctive interests—against aggression, not against competition—and that whatever special privilege or special protection it has created, and wrested to the injury of every other individual, thus producing injustice, and positive wrong to society.

There are no necessary evils in government. Whatever political or social wrongs or evils the people suffer, result from ignorance, contempt and a practical denial of the plain principles above presented. An enumeration of them would weary the patience of the reader, if it did not compel his utter despair of ever obtaining their correction. Suffice it then for the present to say, that we shall oppose as we ever have done, any measure that tends to the aggrandizement of the few, at the expense of the many. We shall insist on the absolute and unconditional repeal of all laws that confer it, and the immediate abandonment of all usages that sanction its exercise, or its continuance. Associations, classes or individuals, by whatever political or party name they may be known, who seek its exercise, or justify its bestowment, will find no countenance or favor at our hands; and viewing as we do, its bestowment in any form, as a usurpation of power, we declare against it in behalf of the people, eternal and uncompromising war.

In a Constitutional Republican government like ours, the remedy—peaceable, just and efficient—is in the people. They make the government—from their consent, all its just powers are derived—and when that consent is directed by men, universally educated and intelligent, then, and not till then, is there effectual security for either the State or the people. If the people know their rights, they will exert them. We will not be deceived, and will exert them. We hold it therefore, to be the duty of this as of every other State, to establish a system of Universal Education, to provide liberally for its maintenance and to make it the absolute and inalienable birthright of every free white child born or residing within its limits. It is a measure which we believe to be vitally important and necessary, and as is intimated in our title, the earnest advocacy of such a system will constitute an important feature of this "JOURNAL."

The last part of our title has a special as well as a general meaning. The Constitution of Virginia contains provisions more aristocratic, partial and exclusive; more hostile to "Equality of rights, duties and chances," which is the first idea of Christianity as of Democracy; and more inconsistent with her own "ancient faith," than that of any other State in this Union. The unjust and arbitrary restrictions on the right of suffrage in every form which privileges nobility, or disfranchises many—the denial to the people of the right of selecting all their agents and officers; and the making of any offices perpetual or self-perpetuating—these are anomalies and inconsistencies derogatory to the character of the State and degrading in their influence on the people. But generally—holding as we do, the people or man principle; and paramount—wherever a reform of the laws is inadequate to their complete assertion and maintenance, or impracticable from the interposition of Constitutional obstacles, we shall always be found the advocates

File Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

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Whole No. 282

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J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

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Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
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Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

CANDIDATES.

WE are authorized to announce Col. J. R. CLARK, as a candidate for re-election to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the State Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce GEN. THOMAS A. WALKER, as a candidate for re-election as representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce MILES W. ASKINATH, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN as a candidate for re-election to the representative branch of the next Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce JAMES L. SIMMONS as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN COCHRAN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector in Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce AARON HAYNES, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce B. C. DEAN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce FELIX G. MCCONNELL, as a candidate for Major General of the 9th Division Alabama Militia.

WE are authorized to announce COL. HUGH P. WATSON, as a candidate for Major General of the 9th Division, Alabama Militia.

WE are authorized to announce COL. J. M. PUTNAM, of Chambers County, as the white candidate for Major General of the 9th Division, Alabama Militia.

From the Columbia Democrat. OUR BANKS.

From the beginning of our State Government, we have had two parties respecting Banking. One was in favor of individual Banks, the stock being owned by any who might think proper to subscribe for it, and the other preferred Banks, the capital stock of which belonged to the State, and the proceeds forming part of the State Treasury. The old Huntsville and St. Stephens' Banks, chartered by the Territorial Government, were owned and conducted by individuals, for their own benefit, and after the formation of our Constitution, the friends of those Banks were opposed to any change.

The party in favor of State Banks, the capital and proceeds of which belongs to the State, gained strength, and in 1823, the great battle was fought between the two parties, which resulted in the formation of our State Bank. The party for individual banks were defeated and dissatisfied, and determined if they could not have banks of their own, that they would, if possible, govern the State Banks. Acting in concert and secretly, they were able to effect much, and the progress of the State Bank and its branches has been governed or greatly influenced by them from the beginning. The object of many was to destroy the State Banks, that individual Banks might be established in their stead. The war cry has been kept up, and every effort used to prostrate the State banks until many have become alarmed, and even old friends of the State Banks are giving way.

What will be the result of breaking down the State Bank? Will the State be benefited? Will the people gain any thing? Will it make the currency any better, or correct the evils incidental to the Banking? No, we think not. The effect will be, the loss of the capital stock of the Banks by the State, the total annihilation of the credit and paper of the State, and the establishment of Stock Banks in their places. While this is going on, for the benefit of a few capitalists, the State must lose her credit, the bonds which she has given for the capital stock will be forfeited, the people must be taxed to pay them, and the great majority must suffer for the benefit of a few citizens or foreigners who may happen to have money enough to pay the first instalment of a new Bank, and the balance of the instalment will be paid in their own paper, adding nothing to the circulation of the country.

ding nothing to the circulation of the country.

Many honest men who have not looked into this matter, are in favor of "winding up the State Banks immediately," and thereby throwing themselves into the ranks of those who, from the beginning, have been using every effort to break them down, for the purpose of enriching and aggrandizing themselves. We beg every honest man, every true friend of his country, to look into this matter. The question is not, shall we establish a State Bank, as a new measure. We find the system ready-made to our hands and the question is, shall we break down the State Banks, destroy all our currency, create an entire loss of the stock to the State, and the notes to individual, for the purpose of aggrandizing a few men, or shall we cherish and foster the State banks give them honest, firm, and just management, gradually draw in the circulation, prepare for specie payments, and in a few years "wind up" ourselves out of difficulty, and the State out of debt, rather than "wind up" and prostrate the Banks, the State and the people?

From the N. O. Crescent City. RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.

We are pained to record an instance of the violation of law by a portion of our peaceable inhabitants, and trust it is the last time we shall witness scenes so common in cities of the North and West, but which have been unknown here for years.

At an early hour in the morning, symptoms of the outbreak were observed in the downtown market. The notes of the municipalities, the Third in particular, have for a few days been at large rates of discount, and would not be received by the victualers and grocers. This created considerable excitement, and at a signal from a person who appeared to be the leader of the disaffected, a large crowd proceeded to the Place de Jem, where an address was delivered by the leader, and the mob augmented considerably, formed in front of the Municipal Hall, and demanded current money for the notes in their possession. The Mayor, appeared in the gateway of the Hall, and addressed the rioters, assuring them that he would do every thing in his power to place the issues on a par basis. This was not deemed satisfactory, and the cry "To the brokers!" "To the brokers!" was raised. Forming in squads, the rioters proceeded up Chartres street, where the first office they attacked was that of Valentine & Williams, which they completely riddled, taking from five to ten thousand dollars in gold, silver and notes. The office of E. W. Nance, and the one formerly occupied by the Gregorays, were also entered and riddled. We could not learn the amount taken from them.

Captain Harper, aided by a number of spirited citizens, succeeded in arresting a number of the crowd, and securing them in the Baronne street prison. The following are the names of twelve: J. Cornu, John Risher, C. Chauvise, Auguste Sewier, Thos. Gallart, J. B. Leclerc, Jean Crousse, Geo. Hefflin, Peter Joseph, Alphonse Yuelan, Augustin Lion, Manuel Minis.

About 12 o'clock, persons were seen running from all points of the Hall of the Second municipality, to procure arms to defend the prison from the attacks of the rioters, who sought to rescue the prisoners. About a hundred muskets loaded with ball, soon found bearers, and in double quick time a line of citizen soldiers was formed in front of the prison. The street was cleared, and guarded at both ends. The Washington Battalion also formed on the Lafayette Square, with their cannon. Bells were tolled, and "notes of preparation" heard in every direction; but we are happy to say no further violence was offered. The Legion was ordered out by the Governor, and paraded in the place d'Armes, about 12 o'clock. The military were on guard last evening, and the firemen were out by order of the Mayor. There was no disturbance however, and order is completely restored.

It is unnecessary to say the police and citizens of each municipality, done every thing in their power to preserve the peace and dignity of the city.

ASSASSINATION OF EX-GOVERNOR BOGGS.

The St. Louis Era, of the 11th, contains the following particulars respecting the deliberate assassination of ex-Gov. Boggs of Missouri:

"FOUL DEED.—The steamer Thames, just from Missouri river, brought us a hand-bill, offering a reward of \$500 for the person who assassinated Lilburn W. Boggs, late Governor of this State, at Independence on the night of the 6th inst. Gov. Boggs, it is stated, in a written memorandum, was not dead, but mortally wounded.

"Since the above was written, we have received a note from the clerk of the Thames, giving the following particulars:

"Gov. Boggs was shot by some villain on Friday, 6th, in the evening, while sitting in a room in his own house, in Independence. His son, a boy, hearing a report, ran into the room, and found the Governor sitting in his chair, with his jaw fallen down, and his head leaning back. On discovering the injury done his father, he gave the alarm. Foot tracks were found in the garden, below the window, and a pistol picked up, supposed to have been overboard, and thrown from the hand of the scoundrel who fired it.

"Three buckshot, of a heavy load, took effect: one going through his mouth, one into the brain, and another probably in or

near the brain—all going in at the back part of the neck and head. The Governor was still alive on the morning of the 7th; but no hope of his recovery by his friends, and but slight hopes from his physician.

"A man was suspected, and the sheriff most probably has possession of him by this time.

"The pistol was one of a pair stolen some days previous from a baker in Independence and the legal authorities have the description of the other.

From the Democratic Herald.

We learn from a private letter to a gentleman in this place, that Capt. Jeremiah Clemens and company, arrived in New Orleans, on the 11th ult. in fine spirits.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following letter from Capt. Jere. Clemens, dated

NEW ORLEANS, May 14th '42

Mr. Glascock.—Dear Sir,—I reach this place on Wednesday evening last, with my company. Every man well, and able to do duty, and all I believe without exception in fine spirits, more particularly since they have learned that there is a certainty of immediate and active employment in the field, on our arrival in Texas. I have seen letters from Gen. Houston to Col. J. W. Lane, and to the Texas Consul at this place which leave no doubt upon my mind, that an early opportunity will be afforded us to win glory, or a grave. I may add also, that the inducements held out to emigrants, in a pecuniary point of view, are far greater than I had expected.

As yet, I have had none of my officers elected, and shall not do so until we pass the limits of the U. S.

On Thursday we moved to the battleground, seven miles below the city, where we are now encamped, waiting for a schooner from Mobile, to transport us to our place of destination. On the soil rendered immortal by bravery of our ancestors, we are learning the first duties of the soldier, and I think from the bearing of my men, I can promise you, that nothing in their after conduct will reflect disgrace upon those who have gone before us.

There is also camped with us a fine company of volunteers from St. Louis, numbering about one hundred strong.

We expect to leave here Monday or Tuesday, and we have been promised a free transportation.

Commodore Moore arrived here yesterday in the Texian sloop of War "Audin." I am no judge of naval matters, but every thing about the ship and officers pleases me, and should without hesitation, say they are well calculated to render sufficient services to the Republic of Texas.

The officers of the steamboat "Melton," in which we travelled from Waterloo, to the mouth of the Tennessee, treated us with a degree of kindness and courtesy, which commanded the gratitude of every man in the company. We are also indebted to the officers of the "American Eagle," for the great courtesies shown our company.

You shall hear from me every possible opportunity.

Communications to me, or my men, had better be directed, post-paid, to Galveston. I will make arrangements there, to have them forwarded to whatever part of the country we are in.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
JERE. CLEMENS.

FURS.

The great variety and value of the furs obtained on and near the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior exceed all belief. The amount annually exported to England is said to exceed four millions of dollars. There are two great sales of American furs in London every year. Merchants attend these sales from all parts of Europe, and what is extraordinary, from the U. States. Most of the fur used in the U. S. is bought in London. The Lynx and the Cross Fox-skins, of which there is a great consumption in the United States, are all procured in London. This is owing to monopoly. Jonathan pays John Bull 100 150 per cent, premium (or profit) for the privilege of using the skins of animals trapped in his own country. The subjects connected with the profitable Fur Trade are known only to a few, who profit enormously by their monopoly. It is time inquiry should be made in regard to this trade. We have capital, enterprise and industry to carry on this trade; and with more economy and facilities than Johnny Bull, why do we not do it? This trade would give employment to hundreds of enterprising young men, and leave large profit in our scaports. I hope soon to see the subject taken up and considered by practical men—the sooner the better.—N. Y. Amer.

FATE OF THE CREOLE PRISONERS.—The arraignment of the seventeen negroes charged with mutiny and murder on the brig Creole, took place at Nassau, on the 10th April, when the Attorney General moved for delay, on the ground that he expected sufficient testimony from the United States to convict the prisoners, which had not yet arrived, the materiality of which he showed to the court by a number of affidavits. The court replied that were the captain, crew and passengers, there present to testify in the case, it would consider them as not entitled to belief and credit; and charged the jury to that effect. Farther, that no evidence could be procured or admitted to convict the prisoners at bar, as they were per-

fectedly justified in the course they pursued on the Creole. The Chief Justice then addressed the negroes, and said it had pleased God to set them free from the bonds of slavery, and that they might live as faithful subjects of Her Majesty's Government. They were then set at liberty by proclamation.

From the Nashville Union, Extra.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 10 A. M.

PAINFUL RIVER NEWS.
EXPLOSION OF 2 LARGE STEAM-BOATS (DOUGLAS AND DIANA) ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—PASSENGERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Mr. Fowler, the Clerk of the Steamboat Talleyrand of this place, now at Smithland, arrived here last night on the Gondola, who informs us that as the Talleyrand was returning from New Orleans she came up with the Steamer Douglas off Canadian Beach, about one hundred and twenty miles below the mouth of the Ohio, in a sad and disabled condition. It was midnight; and about half an hour before, the steamship of the Douglas had exploded, entirely disabling the vessel and killing and wounding many of her passengers. All the occupants of the ladies' Cabin with the exception of a little girl were either killed or dangerously scalded. We are unable to procure the names of the sufferers; but we learn that among the killed was Mr. Leonard, of New Orleans, three children and a servant. Three ladies, two children and three men were so badly scalded as to render recovery hopeless. Three other ladies were slightly injured.

The Talleyrand gave all the aid in her power, immediately taking the Douglas in tow, bringing her up to Smithland, where medical aid was obtained for the sufferers. The event was heart-rending. The cries of distressed sufferers, and bereaved survivors were painful beyond description. We regret our inability to give more of the particulars.

The DIANA, of Louisville, one of the fastest boats on the river, met with a similar accident near Helena, on the Mississippi. Sixteen or eighteen persons were killed and wounded, whose names we are unable to obtain. This sad intelligence is brought to us by Mr. Fowler, who says there can be no mistake in it, he has it from several sources, among which is the Register at Vicksburg, where he saw it recorded.

As this information came too late for the Union of this morning, we hasten to give it to the public through this extra slip.

HELENA, (Ark.) APRIL 9.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—We have the painful duty to record in to-day's paper an unusual number of those unfortunate circumstances attended with the destruction of human life. On Saturday morning last, at the residence of Capt. L. S. Morehead, near this place, an affray occurred between Capt. Morehead and a man in his employ named Robert Lyons, which resulted in the death of the latter, by Morehead shooting him with a shot gun. We forbear making any relative to this unfortunate transaction, as it is undergoing a judicial examination before Justices Scantland and Underwood.

Another.—We learn from a friend who has just arrived from Little Rock, that at Pine Bluffs, in this State, on Tuesday last, a man named Wm. McDaniels committed a horrid & unprovoked murder upon the body of an old and respectable minister of the Gospel of that place, named Gross.

The weapon used was a bowie knife.

A DREADFUL CRIME.—A letter from East Haddam to the Boston Sun says: "Halsey Coon, who had recently been promoted to the Captaincy of the fire company of this place, was that day arrested by virtue of a warrant founded upon a verdict of the Coroner's jury, that he had murdered his wife by burning her to death.

FATAL AFFRAY.—At Burlington, (Iowa) on the 11th inst. an affray took place in the street between Mr. J. P. Bradstreet and two brothers named Wm. G. and John W. Ross, in which Mr. Bradstreet was killed, and W. G. Ross wounded, it was thought, mortally.

A LADY MURDERED.—Mrs. Estes, residing about four miles from Owenton, Ky., was inhumanly murdered in her own house a short time since, during the temporary absence of her husband. Her skull was broken by a club.

From the Albany Journal.

AWFUL AND DELIBERATE MURDER.—One of the most cruel and cold blooded murders which have ever disgraced the records of crime in this city, was committed about half past nine o'clock this morning, by a man named Christian Burk, a journeyman tailor, a man of dissipated habits, upon the person of his wife, who is represented to have been an amiable and industrious woman. The dreadful deed was done with an axe. The body of the unfortunate woman was horribly mangled by ghastly wounds on her head, neck and other part of her body, and she died in a few minutes. There appeared to be no cause or provocation for the commission of the deed, save a shadow of jealousy, as unfounded and baseless as a dream.

Boston, April 29, 1842.

Yesterday afternoon, at about four o'clock, as the large boat belonging to the Farm

School, on Thompson island, was returning to the island from below, under charge of Mr. Oakes, the boatman, with Mr. Peabody the teacher, and twenty-seven boys belonging to the school, she was unfortunately upset by a flaw of wind, while taking, and immediately sunk, and all on board except four of the boys were drowned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.
WASHINGTON, May 13.

Mr. Webster has left this city for the east, on business relative to the "conventional line" to be negotiated between Lord Ashburton and our government, and to which it is necessary that the States of Massachusetts and Maine should assent. Incidentally it is stated, that he is charged with some negotiation relative to the Rhode Island affairs.

There now appears to be an extreme probability that the north-east boundary line—once considered the greatest difficulty between two nations—will be easily settled. As to the right of search, which was lately looked upon as so formidable a source of dispute, it does not appear that there will be any dispute about it.

The House took up the Navy Appropriation bill to-day, and made some progress in it. Much exception was taken to the number of naval appointments from this District, Maryland and Va., & it was contended that they ought to be more equally distributed, according to the population of the different States.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill returned from the House with sundry amendments to the Senate amendments, was taken up.

The Senate insisted upon the amendment paying for the furniture of the New York Custom House which the House non-concurred in. But the House will adhere unflinchingly. There will be a conference, but it will result in throwing out the appropriation. The New York Custom House is in such bad odour just now, in consequence of Mr. Poindexter's Report, that it can hardly get justice. But it is contended that there is nothing more due to the architect for the future. The interpositions made by the architect in the letter from Woodbury, giving orders for the records, cast a suspicion over the whole transaction. The day of government extravagance, and profuse and corrupt expenditures is gone by for the present.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

Mr. Wickliffe, the Postmaster General, is about to leave the city for the North. Any movement, on the part of the Government, in relation to Rhode Island matters will be found unnecessary. The difficulty is likely to be settled at home.

I am glad to learn that the Messrs. Baring's and Messrs. Hope & Co. have made offers for at least a portion of the twelve million loan, at par.

The Senate has made very essential amendments to the appropriation bill from the House. They make the ratio 50,000; and they allow a member for each fraction, exceeding a moiety of a fraction. This scheme will give us 319 members of the House of Representatives.

In the House to-day Mr. Graham offered a resolution for a graduation of the appointments to office in the U. S. Navy; so as to give to each State or territory a number of officers proportion to their federal representatives.

The House took up the disagreeing votes between the House and the Senate, on the general appropriation bill. The disagreement to the Senate amendment relative to the New York Custom House, was adhered to; also the disagreement as to the Boston Custom House.

The House receded from their amendment for a salary to commercial agents on the coast of Africa.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

It appears that Mr. Webster was to meet some of the suffrage party, in New York, before this. There is no doubt that great efforts have been made by the administration to bring about an adjustment of the Rhode Island question. So firm was the Executive on this point that he produced some impression on the delegates of both parties. The representatives of the insurgents left this city in the firm persuasion that the matter was to be specifically compromised. Mr. Webster certainly lent his aid to the object, and is himself in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage in the State. But the charter party have taken higher ground. The charter assembly has adjourned without providing for a new convention, which was to be the compromise. The arrests under the treason act, must go on. Force is to be employed, on one hand, but the other hand holds out no offer of compromise. I wish well in this, as in all cases, to the constituted authorities. I hope they will triumph, and prove that the law can be sustained under our institutions, even in the most violent shock of parties. But the opinion here is that the crisis is now to take place. An issue—and an issue of force—is to be made on the arrest of Thos. W. Dorr, the suffrage Governor. He was to leave N. York, with an armed escort, this evening (Monday.) In Providence, he is to be met by his partisans with a large and efficient force. Should an arrest be attempted, there may be trouble.

Should this matter come to bloodshed, it will be a bad thing for this whole country.

It will break the charm which has sustained republican government, and reduce every thing to mere force. After anarchy and confusion, property will subsidize force and substitute it for our present free institutions. This seems to be the course of the world.

The House was chiefly engaged, to-day, on the Report of the committee on Conference, on the disagreeing votes upon the general Appropriation Bill. The Committee reported \$75,000 for the Boston Custom House, which was agreed to. As to the furniture for the New York Custom House the Committee reported that it should be paid for, if the Select Committee of the House, appointed on the subject, should approve of the terms.

The Naval appropriation bill was under consideration for some time, but no approach was made to a question upon it.

The Senate had no public business of importance before them. They agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference.

The passage of the appropriation bill will be a great relief to the people of this District, and to all the officers of the government.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

The Senate was to-day, involved in a very remarkable discussion of the Rhode Island case. Mr. Allen asked the Senate to take up his resolution of a previous day, calling upon the President for the papers in reference to the Rhode Island question. The Senate, he said could not be indifferent to the state of things existing in Rhode Island. They could not be insensible to the danger of a civil war in that State. There were, as it appeared from an official document before the Senate, two organized governments in Rhode Island. Both of them could not be legitimate, and it was important to ascertain which was. The President had assumed that the charter government, was, and further, that he promised to protect it. This charter government Mr. A. went on to prove, was the most gross, abominable and blasphemous usurpation that ever was heard of. The charter was granted nearly two hundred years ago, by Charles 2d., and at a time when the corruptions of that monarch's government were a stench in the nostrils of all mankind. It contained an acknowledgment of the allegiance due by the people of the Rhode Island and Providence plantations to the King. That charter, Mr. A. contended was abrogated, annulled by the declaration of independence, to which Rhode Island was a party. There had been no legal government in the State since the declaration of independence, until the 3rd of May 1842, when the suffrage party established a Constitution and a State Government, in conformity with it. The Senators from Rhode Island had no more right to seats here than in the British Parliament. The people of Rhode Island had petitioned this charter government for forty years for an extension of the right of suffrage. They were wrong in doing this. They ought to have begun where they ended—in forming a State Constitution independently of the charter government.—They had not done it. A majority of the people had adopted a republican form of government, and it was for the President to say that it should be put down as treasonable.—Let him try to march an army to Rhode Island and attempt to revive and enforce the charter of Charles 2d. The consequence to him and to all would be of the most frightful nature.

Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island rose in reply. He said the people of Rhode Island had lived and flourished under their constitution for two centuries. They regarded the essence of that instrument, not its origin.—but it originated with the illustrious father and founder of the colony, Roger Williams.

Mr. Allen. I spoke of the charter.

Mr. Simmons. The charter Sir, is our Constitution. That instrument, never till now desecrated, was the foundation of civil and religious liberty in the new world.

It was the first experiment of a free government ever commenced in the civilized world. It preceded the charter of Maryland, and was the first form of government ever adopted among men, which recognized religious liberty. In the words of the charter, it was a "lively experiment" to ascertain whether a government could not be maintained without any connexion with matters of religious faith. It was not surprising then that this form of government was so much endeared to the hearts of the people of Rhode Island.

When Mr. S. concluded, Mr. Crittenden asked Mr. Allen if he was to be understood as menacing the president, and endeavoring to intimidate him in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Allen said he had alluded to the frightful consequences of his interference.

Some words more added; when Mr. Sevier interposed—saying to Mr. Allen—no explanations.

Mr. Allen's motion was laid on the table for the present.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

The Whig Senators agreed at a meeting this morning, that the Rhode Island case should not be further discussed at present. The subject was accordingly passed over, and the motion to print, Mr. Allen's Resolutions was lost, yeas 28, nays 18.

The decision was wise, because, if possibly the Rhode Island people should settle the difficulty, it would be idle to dispute about it here. The subject will however, as we fear, soon come before Congress in a much graver aspect. Our information to

night, is only up to the evening, the 16th.

Governor Dorr, and all his adherents were pledged to permit no more arrests. They were in arms and in force. We know nothing more of the charter government, except that they were determined not to yield to any bullying, and to strike at least one blow for the cause of order and regular government. The crisis has arrived. The charter government will either continue the arrests or it will not. If it does not, then it succumbs; if it does, then there must be a fight.

We learn that as late as Tuesday evening the Charter government of Rhode Island had made no attempt to continue the arrests. It is probable therefore that they will not. The President strongly enjoined upon Governor King and his Council to discontinue the arrests. Should this advice be followed, time will be gained for compromise.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, June 8, 1842.

The answer of COL. Wm. B. MARTIN to the interrogatories of "A Voter" would have appeared in the last or present number of our paper, but anticipating from the notice taken of the communication of "Another Voter" that other questions would be asked, he deferred it, in order to answer all at the same time. His answer will be published in our next paper, and perhaps sooner in the form of a circular.

We are truly glad that the statement of the New York paper, upon the authority of which we made the statement in our last respecting the duel between Messrs. Stanley and Wise, has turned out to be untrue.

The account purported to have been taken from an extra Madisonian, detailed many of the particulars minutely—the place of meeting—the seconds—the weapons, distance, &c. the whole of which were said to be contained in the affidavit of an attending surgeon. Under these circumstances we hope our readers will perceive our liability to be deceived, and attach no blame to us in consequence of the statement proving erroneous.

We publish the following letter of the Hon. C. C. Clay, principally on account of the suggestions it contains relative to our State Banks: being desirous to lay all the information in our power before the people previous to the approaching election, in order that they may act knowingly on this important subject; and all will agree with us, that at a time like the present, the opinions of men of talent and experience, who stand deservedly high in public estimation, are entitled to their due weight.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS WHO ADDRESS ME THRO' THE LAST DEMOCRAT.

GENTLEMEN:—I have seen, with no ordinary emotions, your note addressed to me thro' the last Democrat. The terms you have thought proper to employ, and the qualities you ascribe to me, are too flattering not to demand my most profound acknowledgments. Such sentiments are the more gratifying, proceeding, as they do, from my fellow-citizens of Madison, by whose spontaneous suffrages, with an unanimity seldom manifested, I was elected to a similar trust, more than twenty-five years ago. Since then too, I have experienced repeated manifestations of their esteem, confidence and partiality; and have devoted more than four-fifths of that period to the public service. If I have had the good fortune to retain their confidence, in any high degree, I am sensible it may be attributed much more to the zeal, sincerity of purpose, and assiduity, with which I have endeavored to discharge my various duties, than to any extraordinary ability.

Inspired with the most unaffected gratitude for such long continued, and unchanging kindness and partiality, I have given your application the most attentive and respectful consideration; and instead of merely tendering you, as I now do, the homage of my sincere and humble thanks, I would, most cheerfully, and with pleasure and pride, re-enter your service, regardless of responsibility or labor, were it in my power consistently with the duties incumbent on me in my domestic relations, and other prior obligations. I deeply regret, however, that the same causes which impelled me in November last, to retire from the public service still exist, and place it beyond my power to say, with sufficient certainty, that I could serve in the next Legislature, if elected. Were it otherwise, altho' not vain enough to believe I could fulfil your flattering expectations, be assured that at no moment, since my residence amongst you, would I have assumed the responsibility of any public station whatever, with more cheerfulness and alacrity.

I concur with you in opinion, that the present "crisis" "in regard to the monetary institutions of our State," is portentous and discouraging. But let us not despair of the Republic. Altho' our currency is depreciated, and our Banking institutions are embarrassed, all is not yet lost, nor hopeless;—it is not yet too late to retrieve them from their degraded and almost ruined condition, and restore them to the respectability and usefulness for which they were designed. The people of our country and State need only be actuated by "the general disposition" (which I am glad you think "prevails, to concentrate in the councils of the State men of moral worth, of great personal influence, and known to be uncompromising in their devotion to the public interest.") We have such men in every county—men of virtue, talents and patriotism, who

if elected, will discard all selfishness, and think and act with an eye single to the honor and welfare of our State. Let us call them forth and elect them, and, by our conduct, inspire them with confidence that we are prepared to sustain them in a decisive, wise, and prudent policy. Let us no longer indulge the delusive idea that our Banks are omnipotent, or inexhaustible: we have the demonstration before us every where, that such opinions are utterly fallacious. With an immense suspended debt, and a great portion irretrievably lost, and when current demands have already encroached upon their capital, let us not deceive ourselves with the vain expectation that they can bear every burthen which can be heaped upon them. On the contrary, let us take off every burthen, or, at least, suspend the laws which impose them, until they can pay the interest, and redeem the principal of our State debt. That debt was created to obtain the capital on which they are founded—hence, their first and most legitimate office is to provide the means for its extinguishment. I regard this as the first and most important step towards the restoration of our State, and of a sound circulating medium, and no less indispensable to individual, than to the general prosperity.

In the next place, it seems to me, that every Bank which cannot, or will not, resume specie payments, within some reasonable time, to be fixed by law, should be placed in liquidation. If the condition of any such institution should be so desperate that it cannot resume shortly after being relieved from the burthens alluded to, it might well be considered, as sufficient evidence, that it will no longer answer the purposes of its creation—and should therefore be wound up.

Would it not be well, too, to establish an inflexible rule for the government of every Bank, that the total amount of its bills in circulation, and its general deposits, shall never exceed double the amount of specie in its vaults; and, if by any inadvertence, the amount of both should ever exceed that limit, compel them to reduce it within the shortest practicable time? By conforming to this rule, and by confining their future operations to real transaction or business paper, having but short periods to run, and never to be renewed, or extended beyond the appointed day of maturity, (unless longer forbearance can be claimed on account of losses, or inability to make payment, occasioned by providential misfortune) it is hardly probable they would ever again be unable to meet their liabilities.

With due deference to the opinions of others, it seems to me, we have too often interfered with the operations of our Banks. With the relief alluded to, the law now gives them all the power and discretion necessary to the successful management of their affairs. They can press the collection of debts which are due them, when they deem it expedient; and, by an Act approved December 31st, 1841, they are expressly "authorized and empowered, to settle and adjust, from time to time, the unknown, bad, and doubtful debts, owing to said Banks, as to them shall seem best, having in view the best interest of said Banks, the time of the maturity of their respective liabilities, and the ability of the debtors to pay said Banks." Here is ample discretionary power, adapted to every exigency, and enabling the Directors to compromise every doubtful, or desperate claim, according to the peculiar circumstances which may attend it, having due regard to the interest of the Bank. With intelligent, firm, and honest officers and Directors, what more is necessary, to enable them to adjust every case according to the circumstances of the individual debtor, to take care of the public interest, and recover their capacity for usefulness?

Although it is not in my power to say I can serve you in the ensuing Legislature, I am ready to co-operate with you by my suffrage, in promulgating the policy, which may best accomplish the desirable and important objects you have in view. Suffer me to repeat my sincere regret, that I am unable to do more, and believe me,

With the highest respect,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
C. C. CLAY.
Huntsville, June 1st, 1842.

THE EXAMINATION

Of pupils of the Jacksonville Male and Female Academy, will take place on Friday 10th inst., in the Methodist Episcopal church, and all persons are respectfully invited to attend, especially parents and guardians. On the evening of the same day commencing at early candle-light, there will be several speeches delivered by the ladies and gentlemen of the Academy.

For the Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, May 27, 1842.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir:—I was pleased with the suggestion of "A Voter" in the last number of your paper and wish to add one more to the call made upon our candidates for seats in the Legislature. It does look to me that the people of Alabama have been tantalized long enough with promises of reform and relief. That much immediate relief can be afforded especially to that portion of the citizens involved with debt by legislative enactments, seems to be impossible, and it is to be feared they should have been candidly told so long ago.

And they should have been plainly told that their only sure and safe resource was in industry and economy, and that practised individually as farmers, mechanics etc., as well as collectively in the capacity of the State of Alabama. It would take but little argument to show that legislative enactments can do but little specially for those suffering from debt, except at the expense of the creditor class; a class by the by much entitled to the care & sympathies of our legislators as any other. But there is a subject that comes immediately within the sphere of legislative action; one which has been an all absorbing topic with our legislators, one in which every citizen of the State is deeply in-

terested, and one which remains yet unsettled, viz: the regulation or reorganization of our "Banking System." The Representatives of the people have gone to Tuscaloosa, deliberated on and discussed the subject and enacted thereon; have returned home, mixed with their constituents, re-assembled, re-deliberated, re-discussed and re-enacted, and all to little purpose. Truly it seems a knotty question; and yet something has to be done. Will our legislature meet again this winter and spend the people's money in useless wrangling, without any alteration for the better? For my part I look upon our whole banking system as radically defective, and however defective in the projection, as having been much more so in the execution, or carrying of it out. For that there has been corruption the most foul and swindling the most base there can be no doubt. If the very foundation of our banking system is rotten, or defective of course nothing less than an entire re-modelling of it will answer. This is a subject about which I freely confess I know but little, nor is it to be expected that every voter will be perfectly familiar with it; but it is certainly most indispensable that our Representatives should understand it well, more especially those who have seen some service.

And it would appear that all those who are volunteering to ride the good ship of State, and make her right out the storm that has been howling around us so long, should be familiar with our present latitude and longitude, and know which is the nearest, and safest port; or to be less metaphorical they should know what is the matter with our banks and currency and how to remedy the defects. They should know why our State paper is so far below par, and how to regain our credit. It is unquestionable that there is something the matter, or why has Alabama money been for some time at about 20 per cent. and at one time even 30 per cent. discount? Why has money been fraudulently obtained from our banks? And why have the banks lost so much by bad debts? It is a frequent complaint that there is "no money in the country" and people wish schemes devised to "bring more money into the country."—There can be but little doubt but that we shall always get money into the country when we have produce for sale, that is in demand cotton and other staples will always bring us money, and a healthy reaction with a plenty of money in the country can only be brought about by the diligent cultivation of agriculture and the mechanic arts, coupled with prudence and economy.—But though our Legislature cannot bring away the debts of the people with a magic wand, nor start into existence treasure by their simple fiat, they can so arrange our system as to place our own bank paper at par with other State paper. The high rate of exchange on New York and even Augusta has been, and is a grievous evil to all classes.

If our merchants have to lose 20 per cent on Alabama money of course they are obliged to lay it on their goods, and thus the farmer and mechanic has to pay 20 per cent more for every article he buys than he ought to. And why? Because our money is thus much below par. And why is it that the credit of Alabama is not as good as that of any other State? Are not our fields as broad and fertile and our farmers as industrious? Are not our cotton crops abundant every year? Alabama is a wealthy State with abundant resources. I say again then why is not our State credit as good as any other? Why have we this burden of exchanges to bear? Why do our banks not pay specie? What is the matter and what shall be done for it?

I have no doubt but that each of the gentlemen who propose to represent us in the next Legislature has weighed all these matters well and will do every thing in his power to relieve the difficulties alluded to. What then are the plans proposed for re-modelling our banks and restoring their credit, as well as to prevent any further favoritism, rascality, or swindling? Ought not all of our banks to be made pay specie immediately, or if unable, to wind up? If the banks are not able to meet their debts, and redeem their bills ought not a direct tax to be laid and money collected for that purpose. Had not we as a State better pay up our debts and be punctual & place specie in the vaults of our banks for the redemption of their bills than to suffer so much from the ruinous depreciation of our money? Would it not be the cheapest policy, setting aside the honesty and respectability of the thing? As the "driving," still hunting," and regular canvassing manner of electioneering has grown into disuse, and as all our candidates do not make stump speeches, I think there can be no objection to comply with the request of "A Voter," and no offence in the remarks and interrogations of ANOTHER VOTER.

For the Republican.

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And they should have been plainly told that their only sure and safe resource was in industry and economy, and that practised individually as farmers, mechanics etc., as well as collectively in the capacity of the State of Alabama. It would take but little argument to show that legislative enactments can do but little specially for those suffering from debt, except at the expense of the creditor class; a class by the by much entitled to the care & sympathies of our legislators as any other. But there is a subject that comes immediately within the sphere of legislative action; one which has been an all absorbing topic with our legislators, one in which every citizen of the State is deeply in-

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For the Jacksonville Republican.

MR. EDITOR:—

Seeing in your last number an article over the signature of "One of the Poor," I thought, if he had added one syllable more, and said, *one of the Poorest*, it certainly would have been a complete definition of all that pertains to the article; for it does seem to me to be a poor thing, written in defence of a poor cause. (I would here mention, that nothing which may be said in this article is intended to wound the feelings of such as have unavoidably been driven into a state of insolvency.) But it seems that the writer was forced from a sense of duty, to raise his voice in defence of the institutions of our country.

I am truly at a loss in looking over "One of the Poor" to see any thing worthy of remark. It reminds me of a man searching through a bushel of chaff to find a single grain of wheat, and when found—behold it was *snuff*! The poor man takes great pains in commenting on the meaning of the Constitution, and says that the words *ex post facto* to have a technical meaning, that is alone applicable to criminal matters, or that some man said so who ought to know. But I for one, would suppose that this diviner of hard sentences is one of the *ruffe shirt gentry* who expects a benefit under the Bankrupt Law. The poor man seems to have a kind of British feeling about him from the manner in which he eulogises British Laws. He says in England they have a Bankrupt Law, and whenever their merchants feel a little rascally inclined, they take shelter under the law and pay off their debts in that way, and that we should have a similar law to meet them in way of offset. I suppose then, upon the same parity of reasoning if our neighbour steals our corn we ought to steal his in return.

But what is that seeking refuge under the Bankrupt Law? Is it the poor industrious man who is labouring for his support from day to day, and trying to live within his means? Surely not! But a kind of would be gentlemen who ride in fine carriages and walk the streets with their fine elastic hosiery, gloves on, purchased with other men's money, or bought on a credit, without the least intention of ever paying for them, and who refuse to pay an honest debt although they may have thousands locked up in their cellars. These are the men who have extended their credit, lived in prodigality, and indulged in all kinds of extravagance and idleness, who now come forward and claim protection under the law, and by a sweeping sweep, pay all their debts. But the poor man says that none but the honest bankrupt can have the benefit of the law. *Hog!* Surely the man speaks ironically, for honest men certainly pay while they have any thing to pay with, and then acknowledge the justice of the remainder, and use every exertion in their power to pay every just debt they may owe, as soon as possible; and in order to do this, let them dispose of their fine carriages, draw their gloves and go to work.

Now in conclusion let me say to my poor friend, that honesty is the best policy; if you have money enough to pay the fees that may be necessary for your admission into the bankrupt ranks, go and divide it amongst your honest creditors, who no doubt stand in great need, and by so doing you will set an example worthy of imitation, and wipe away a stain of deepest infamy that otherwise might be placed upon your innocent offspring.

ANTI-BANKRUPT.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

MR. EDITOR:—

When I commenced reading in your paper of the first of June, last, a communication upon the subject of bankruptcies, I little expected to find a fictitious signature at the conclusion. I supposed that one, who professed to be actuated by no "personal feeling, but from a desire that the subject on which he was writing should have a fair chance and the truth elicited," would have given his proper signature; and this supposition ripened into a definite conclusion when I learned that "nothing but the apparent necessity that some person should vindicate the institutions of our country from the 'vile calumny' heaped upon them by anonymous slanderers could have induced him to undertake it." You may, therefore, readily conclude that I was somewhat astonished when I cast my eyes to the conclusion of the article and ascertained that it was, fatherless; and instead of his true signature, the author had placed himself behind the magic charm which emanates from "One of the Poor." Whether it be "the duty of every honest man to use such facilities as nature gave him in defence of truth" or no, to have done so surely is a source from whence flow the most pleasant reflections: It is equally productive of consolation to the magnanimous mind to reflect that these great natural endowments have been employed in successfully combating and rescuing the good and valuable "institutions of our country" from the vile slander "of the designing or ignorant."

I heartily concur with "One of the Poor," thus far in his premises; but, if I should, hereafter, differ with him, I trust his liberality will induce him to pardon me for it, as "great men will, sometimes differ."

The Bankrupt law passed by the Congress of the United States, has (as well) all acts of legislation which effect the premature interest of the people) created considerable excitement throughout the Union. It is, no doubt, viewed by many as a party measure, and sustained or opposed accordingly: It is, however, not my intention to treat it in that light, believing, as I do, that the time has come when every measure should stand or fall upon its own merits, regardless of party considerations or party feelings; neither do I deem it necessary, for my present purpose, to deny that Congress has the constitutional right to pass such a law; there are, however, some deductions drawn from the constitution by "One of the Poor" that I shall endeavor to show (before I am done) are not legitimate, but far-fetched and irrational.

A law is good or bad in proportion to the good or evil of which it is productive. By this rule, then, let us try the Bankrupt law.

The benefits to be derived from it flow, entirely in one direction: it is the debtor alone who is to be benefited; and that, too, without paying an equivalent: of this, however, I should not complain, if there were no injury done to others; but the honest creditor, who, by his industry and economy, has accumulated something upon which to support himself and his family, must be the sufferer. Take, for instance, the merchant, who, having commenced the world upon nothing, has, by his indefatigable exertions, accumulated a sufficiency to settle himself comfortably in life, and has around him a wife and some little children dependant upon him for support. In the regular course of his business, at some period of the year, the greater portion of his capital is in debts, and frequently a large amount of those debts are on individuals who have obtained credit, not upon the property they have, but upon their character for honesty and industry: The bankrupt law provides that the debtor may discharge himself from his just liabilities, (not by paying them off, but by swearing that he is not able to pay them) and thus leave his creditor involved in pecuniary embarrassments from which it is impossible for him to relieve himself without that assistance from his debtors which he had a right, on the principles of common honesty, to calculate upon. Thus his honest earnings are filched from him, and that wife and those children who are dependant upon his exertions, are reduced, by one fell swoop to penury and want. But these constitute a class of citizens for which "One of the Poor" has no fellow-feeling at all: the argument cannot, therefore, be expected to have any influence on him: Let us then apply the law, in its operation, to another class: I mean that class who are dependant upon the labor of their own hands, to provide for their families, the necessities of life, and furnish them with some of its comforts too: they have not amassed a wealth upon which to obtain credit, but calculate that, at the end of each year, they will be enabled, by the proceeds of their labor, to meet their liabilities, and their character for industry and punctuality gives them credit: Now provide, by law, a way for those debtors to absolve themselves from their just debts, otherwise than by paying them off, and you at once deprive that class of the community of the opportunity or privilege of laying on credit. The merchant, who puts out his goods upon credit to those who have a property out of which he can force collection, when he knows that, by the operation of law, he is deprived of any payment claim upon that credit for his property, has surely a just and prudent reason for which this class of men are generally so very remarkable: he will not do it. Thus the honest poor man is often deprived of the means of furnishing, for his family, the comforts and even some of the necessities of life. Again, the merchant, in laying his *per cent* upon his goods, regulates it so as to cover not only his expenses and trouble and then yield him a profit, but all losses & risks likewise: increase the probability of his losing debts and you make it incumbent on him, as a matter of self-protection, to increase, in proportion, his *per cent*; otherwise he cannot sustain himself in business: thus, those who pay at all, will have to pay higher or prices for their purchases. These are some of the effects of that much lauded system, which calls so loudly, on "nature's best gift" to honest men, to rescue them from the "vile calumny" of "anonymous slanderers." But the sufferers here are not the individuals who are entitled to the sympathies of "One of the Poor": there is another class for whom all his feelings of compassion are reserved; and over whose misfortunes the tear of commiseration so freely flows from his sympathetic eye: 'tis the lounging, loafing, ruffe-shirt gentry, who have spent their days in idleness, and their nights in debauchery and intemperance; that so much excite his "bowels of compassion; 'tis for these he is ready to raise his voice in defence of the scorn of the mighty" to screen them from the oppression of the infuriated creditors with their attendants, Sheriff's, Bailiffs, &c. But, sir, the truth is not yet half told in relation to this system of bankruptcies; and were I to attempt, minutely, to dissect the present bankrupt law of the United States, I should be claiming, too largely, upon your columns, and taxing, perhaps, too heavily, the patience of your readers: I shall, therefore, very briefly examine a few of the positions assumed by "One of the Poor" and then I have done. In his construction of the United States constitution he takes the broad ground that whenever the exercise of a power is denied to the States, it is thereby "through implication compelled to mean that Congress" may exercise it. This is a manner of construction from which I beg leave to dissent in toto: I view the general government, in the character of an agent, acting under a written power of Attorney; consequently, like other agents, it cannot go beyond the sphere of its delegated power. If my position be not correct, the constitution of the United States is a dead letter: Congress is the sole judge of the extent of its own powers, and hence ours is a consolidated government. But I have promised not to overstep a constitutional argument: I only intend to express my dissent to a mode of construction which, I think, strikes at the very foundation of our government, and I destroy all its beauty.

Upon the most minute examination I have been able to give, the communication of "one of the Poor" I have been unable to discover the strength or point of his argument. Disfidential allusion upon British laws & British customs may be all very good, and we, perhaps, should be more ready, than we are, to adopt the laws of our neighbor country; but we have, here, a very proud, selfish people, it is not therefore, very strange that we should refuse our assent to a measure having no other recommendation than that it has been adopted by England: But the bankrupt law of the United States has one other redeeming quality: it does not absolutely prevent "an honest man" from "paying his honest debts" after he has been discharged from his liability, by taking the benefit of the Bankrupt law. I do not deny but that there are circumstances under which a man would be justifiable in availing himself of the privileges of the bankrupt law; yet it so seldom happens that oppression follows an honest, though unfortunate man, that I consider it unwise legislation to provide for such a case by adopting a measure fraught with such evil consequences. I expect I shall be injured as little by this law as almost any other man, and sure I am that I shall never be benefited by its humane provisions, and lest "One of the Poor" might suppose, that I had some interest in opposing his favorite law, I can assure him that I, too, am a poor man, but

NO BANKRUPT.

For the Republican.

MR. EDITOR:—

Being in company a few days since, with a medical gentleman of my acquaintance, the topic of conversation was incidentally directed to the great increase of Physicians of late; and I was astonished to find, on counting them over with his assistance, that there are twenty men engaged in the practice of medicine, at this time, in Benton County. Desirous to ascertain my friend's opinion of the qualifications of this score of Physicians, I jocosely asked him, "How many of these twenty persons do you consciously believe are well qualified to discharge, with fidelity, the responsible duties which necessarily devolve on medical men?"

With a noble generosity which must have done violence to his better judgment, his reply was,

"Inasmuch as the responsibilities, moral and legal, of the intricate science of medicine had been assumed by himself and nineteen others, in this county, it should be received as evidence of qualification, to a certain extent at least; no conscientious man," he said, "would engage in a calling, involving in its result the lives of his fellow men, without feeling an assurance (misplaced it might be) that he possessed a requisite stock of professional knowledge to make him a safe and useful practitioner."

Not being exactly satisfied with the conclusions contained in his reply, although much pleased with the evident motive which actuated him, my next enquiry was,

"What is considered the best evidence of qualification among yourselves, before you have become sufficiently well acquainted with each other to enable you to form an opinion from observation?"

"The best evidence," he replied, "which a physician can adduce of qualification, is, that he has undergone a satisfactory examination before the Professors of a respectable medical school, or before one of the boards of examiners, organised by an Act of the Legislature of this, or the other States. In the first instance a *Diploma* is conferred; by the State Boards a *License* is granted; one or the other of these proofs of qualification is considered, by us, as indispensable. It must be confessed, however, that these are occasionally procured by men who prove to be incompetent and undeserving."

"Well then," I resumed, "with these data as a guide, do all your professional brethren, in Benton County, possess one, of either of the tests of qualification you have named? Is it not likely that some of them are practising without any authority so to do, in defiance of the laws of the land; if so to tell us who they are?"

"So long as your questions were general," he replied, "I have not hesitated to answer them, but as your last is pointed and personal, I must decline a direct answer for obvious reasons. Without being at all personal, which would be highly reprehensible, as you must admit, I may inform you, for your satisfaction, that of the twenty men who are practising medicine within the limits of this County, six are said to have Diplomas, and four have *License*."

"If you had as much at stake as we who have large families," said I, "more or less of whom are every year afflicted with the prevailing diseases of the climate, you would sacrifice your delicate reserve to a sense of what I conceive would be your duty, by imparting the asked information. None of us, out of the profession, you are aware, can possibly be competent judges of the qualifications and attainments of medical men; and if you, who ought to know the extent of the requirements of your brethren, withhold from us your opinion, by what means are we to know who are entitled to our confidence, or who are unworthy of it?"

"You have seen enough of our profession," he responded, "I am sure, to have learned, at your time of life, that any thing which I could say, although the interests of the public might even demand it, would be considered as a further evidence only of that degrading spirit of detraction which abounds among the members of our profession, to its shame and injury. Nor is it necessary. You have a right to demand and to see for yourself the passports which every man will have in his possession, who enters, through the 'straight gate,' the honorable ranks of well educated Physicians. If you employ any man calling himself 'Doctor,' without first satisfying yourself that he has this first little claim to the name, you are greatly to blame, and have no right to complain if you are deceived."

I was compelled, Mr. Editor, to acknowledge the force and truth of the remarks, and confess that I felt somewhat mortified that I have suffered myself to be duped by pretenders, and have been a sufferer, to a considerable extent in my family, in my person, and in my purse too, by men who profess, yet absolutely know nothing of, medicine.

Since I had the foregoing conversation with my medical friend, whose forgiveness I ask if I have acted improperly, in making it public,—I have ascertained the names of at least a part of those who were engaged in medical practice, among us, who have no credentials to offer to the public, or to assure even themselves that they are fit to discharge the sacred duties they effect to understand. If they are to be pitied on account of their inability to discover the ex-

king the benefit of the Bankrupt law. I do not deny but that there are circumstances under which a man would be justifiable in availing himself of the privileges of the bankrupt law; yet it so seldom happens that oppression follows an honest, though unfortunate man, that I consider it unwise legislation to provide for such a case by adopting a measure fraught with such evil consequences. I expect I shall be injured as little by this law as almost any other man, and sure I am that I shall never be benefited by its humane provisions, and lest "One of the Poor" might suppose, that I had some interest in opposing his favorite law, I can assure him that I, too, am a poor man, but

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Not being exactly satisfied with the conclusions contained in his reply, although much pleased with the evident motive which actuated him, my next enquiry was,

"What is considered the best evidence of qualification among yourselves, before you have become sufficiently well acquainted with each other to enable you to form an opinion from observation?"

"The best evidence," he replied, "which a physician can adduce of qualification, is, that he has undergone a satisfactory examination before the Professors of a respectable medical school, or before one of the boards of examiners, organised by an Act of the Legislature of this, or the other States. In the first instance a *Diploma* is conferred; by the State Boards a *License* is granted; one or the other of these proofs of qualification is considered, by us, as indispensable. It must be confessed, however, that these are occasionally procured by men who prove to be incompetent and undeserving."

"Well then," I resumed, "with these data as a guide, do all your professional brethren, in Benton County, possess one, of either of the tests of qualification you have named? Is it not likely that some of them are practising without any authority so to do, in defiance of the laws of the land; if so to tell us who they are?"

"So long as your questions were general," he replied, "I have not hesitated to answer them, but as your last is pointed and personal, I must decline a direct answer for obvious reasons. Without being at all personal, which would be highly reprehensible, as you must admit, I may inform you, for your satisfaction, that of the twenty men who are practising medicine within the limits of this County, six are said to have Diplomas, and four have *License*."

"If you had as much at stake as we who have large families," said I, "more or less of whom are every year afflicted with the prevailing diseases of the climate, you would sacrifice your delicate reserve to a sense of what I conceive would be your duty, by imparting the asked information. None of us, out of the profession, you are aware, can possibly be competent judges of the qualifications and attainments of medical men; and if you, who ought to know the extent of the requirements of your brethren, withhold from us your opinion, by what means are we to know who are entitled to our confidence, or who are unworthy of it?"

"You have seen enough of our profession," he responded, "I am sure, to have learned, at your time of life, that any thing which I could say, although the interests of the public might even demand it, would be considered as a further evidence only of that degrading spirit of detraction which abounds among the members of our profession, to its shame and injury. Nor is it necessary. You have a right to demand and to see for yourself the passports which every man will have in his possession, who enters, through the 'straight gate,' the honorable ranks of well educated Physicians. If you employ any man calling himself 'Doctor,' without first satisfying yourself that he has this first little claim to the name, you are greatly to blame, and have no right to complain if you are deceived."

I was compelled, Mr. Editor, to acknowledge the force and truth of the remarks, and confess that I felt somewhat mortified that I have suffered myself to be duped by pretenders, and have been a sufferer, to a considerable extent in my family, in my person, and in my purse too, by men who profess, yet absolutely know nothing of, medicine.

Since I had the foregoing conversation with my medical friend, whose forgiveness I ask if I have acted improperly, in making it public,—I have ascertained the names of at least a part of those who were engaged in medical practice, among us, who have no credentials to offer to the public, or to assure even themselves that they are fit to discharge the sacred duties they effect to understand. If they are to be pitied on account of their inability to discover the ex-

tent of their ignorance and presumption, and the appalling evils which may follow in their train, what shall be said of us who furnish them with employment, and consequently with the power of destruction.

As Quackery cannot flourish without patronage, the public are to blame for its great increase by the encouragement which has been extended to pretenders. The evil is becoming one of fearful magnitude, and some plan ought to be devised to check its destructive career. To wait until it "works its own cure" may involve in the process too much of health, happiness, and life. What then is to be done? The most expeditious remedy that I can think of, is for the grand jury to take the matter in hand, and apply the probe of the law to those who, in violation of a good and wholesome statute, are teeming pills and pukes, by wholesale, regardless of all consequence, into the stomachs of all who are simple enough to take them.

Please give this article one insertion in your paper, Mr. Editor, and much oblige,
A SUFFERER.

JACKSONVILLE, May 31st, 1842.

A meeting of a portion of the citizens of Jacksonville was held in the Court House for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the approaching 4th of July.

On motion of D. Sayre Esq., J. Cochran Esq., was called to the chair and C. J. Clark appointed Secretary.

After Mr. Cochran had explained the object of the meeting

Mr. Sayre moved that the chairman appoint a committee to select an orator to deliver an oration in this place on the 4th of July next.

The motion passing the chair appointed a committee of five persons, which committee after retiring a few minutes reported the name of A. J. Walker Esq.

On being put to the meeting the selection was unanimously confirmed.

Judge Smith moved that the orator select some gentleman to read the declaration of independence which was agreed to.

On motion of Judge Smith, the chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee of arrangements, viz: D. Sayre Esq., Dr. J. C. Francis, R. G. Earle, W. H. Eschell, D. P. Forney, Esqrs., and Messrs W. C. Kelley, A. Moore, J. Crow, Wm Laird, &c., & C. J. Clark.

Judge Smith moved that the committee report their plan of arrangements to a meeting of the citizens to be held on Saturday the 2nd day of July which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sayre, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting by published in the Jacksonville Republican.

There being no other business before the meeting it now adjourned.

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.

JACKSONVILLE, June 3d, 1842.

At the regular meeting of the Jacksonville Temperance Society, on the 3d of June, according to previous appointment Mr. Burt delivered a beautiful and eloquent address on the subject of Temperance.

On motion of S. H. Copeland Esq., it was Resolved, That the speech of Mr. Burt, be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

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C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.

sustained a severe loss.
P. S.—12, M.—The steamer Ed. Burleson, has just arrived from Houston. The President came down a passenger, very unexpectedly. Rumor says a large body of emigrants are expected from your city, and that he has come to meet them. No news from the country.

FROM TEXAS.

The Steam packet New York, Captain Wright, arrived in port yesterday from Galveston, which port she left on the 16th. The papers furnish but few items further than that the crops are out of danger and promise a large yield, and that both the government and the citizens in general are preparing for an invasion of Mexico, which will come off in less than a month. All parts of the Republic were blessed with excellent health.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE WAR EXTENDED.—To the exclusion of much other matter, we lay before our readers full particulars of Rhode Island difficulties, and it is with great pleasure that we announce a settlement of the controversy, as honorable to the Suffrage party as it is gratifying to the friends of good order and national liberty. The Providence Chronicle and Providence Express of the 19th, both give notice of the compromise, the former remarking that "all of the wishes of the people we are confident will be gratified."

The New York Evening Post of the 20th contains a letter from Providence, and says:—"The news which we have from Rhode Island this morning, shows that the principle for which the suffrage party have contended for thirty five years, has at last been acknowledged by the landholders. The party claiming to govern by the abrogated charter, have at last yielded; they have offered to submit the dispute to proper judges, the people, and to take a constitution from their hands."

A letter from a person of great respectability, which we give our readers, states, in general terms, the substance of the arrangements, which is that a convention is to be held, composed of delegates chosen on the principle of universal suffrage, who are to frame a constitution, which is to be presented to the entire people for their sanction. This is all that the suffrage party can ask, for it puts the whole disposition of the matter into their own hands. Hitherto the landholders would not trust the people to frame their own Constitution.

What they then refused has now been extorted from them by the firmness of the suffrage party. They come forward with a proposal to submit to the public opinion, which they have so long resisted and defied.

Whatever turn the presses favorable to the landholders party may attempt to give the matter, the cause of the suffrage people has triumphed, the justice of their demands has been acknowledged, the landholders have been driven from the ground they so stubbornly maintained and Rhode Island, unless there be treachery in the agreement to which Governor Dorr acceded, is to have, like other States, a free Constitution.

On referring to the letter which we publish and which bears on its face the marks of minute accuracy, referring, as it does, to persons and to conversations, it will appear to have been at the entreaties of the landholders that Gov. Dorr withdrew, and that so eager were they to terminate the quarrel, that they furnished him with a carriage to leave the ground.

RHODE ISLAND.

Governor Dorr had returned to Providence from his mission to Washington, having met with a warm reception in New York. The Charter party having talked about arresting him, some volunteer companies, together with a large crowd of citizens, went out to meet and escort him in, lest such an insult should be attempted. The Aristocrats knew better, however, and had not the courage to try. What an empty-headed set of fellows. When Governor Dorr set out for Washington, they said he had run off from fear, and threatened to lay him by the heels if he dared to return. The Governor has returned, however, and they have not dared to meet him face to face.

Montgomery Adv.

BOSTON AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

This unparalleled phenomenon, after making the best race ever run in the annals of history, on the 10th of the present month (May) started again on Friday of the same week for the Jockey Club purse four mile heats, over the Union Course, L. I. against Mariner, by Shark, out of Bonnets of Blue, (Fashion's dam), purse \$1000, which he won, throwing away the first heat, in 13. 7. 46—7. 58 1-2. The New York Spirit of the Times speaks of this race as one that will be "long remembered as one of the most interesting that ever came off on Long Island. The performance of Mariner surprised all his friends, by the unworldly speed which he displayed, while he run as game a race as any horse that ever made a track. After the wonderful performance of Boston on Tuesday last, his race of yesterday will, we have no doubt, be esteemed one of the most remarkable in the annals of the turf."

Boston has now challenged Fashion to run four mile heats for \$20,000, \$5,000 forfeit, at any time to be agreed upon by the parties between the 25th of September and the 25th of October next.

PEACHES.—The Germantown Telegraph states that Mr. Ridgway "raised, last year, on his splendid orchards, near Delaware City, upwards of eighteen thousand bushels of peaches, the finest ever brought to Philadelphia. The plan Mr. R. pursues to get large fruit, is to thin them out in their green state, so that the energies of the tree, instead of being divided among thousands of diminutive peaches, are concentrated upon one-third the number, giving them three times the size, and this size brings three times the price of the small, sour, immatured fruit, which is so constantly met within our markets."

ALWAYS THE SAME.

The parallel is becoming perfect between the Federalism of 1798 and the Whigism of 1842.

The Federalists increased the public expenditures.

So have the Whigs.

The Federalists increased the public debt.

So have the Whigs.

The Federalists increased the navy.

So have the Whigs.

The Federalists increased the army.

The Whigs proposed to add several regiments to the army, and one thousand men to the marine corps.

The Federalists employed the army to overawe and control the people in the exercise of their rights.

So have the Whigs.

The Federalists passed a bankrupt law.

So have the Whigs.

The Federalists treated the Declaration of Independence as a bundle of abstractions, not to be regarded in the practice.

So do the Whigs.

If they have not passed an alien law, it is not from any liking for emigrants from oppressed Europe.

If they have not passed a sedition law, they have introduced new and unheard-of measures to prevent effective debate in the House of Representatives.

What could more effectively show the identity between the Federalism of 1798 and the Whigism of 1842?

The object and intention of the Democrats is—

To reduce the public expenditures.

To pay off the public debt.

To reduce the people's taxes.

To reduce the navy to the limit of 1841.

To prevent an increase of the army.

To empty the army and navy only for the public defence.

To repeal the bankrupt law.

To treat emigrants from Europe as men and brothers, entitled to the rights of men.

To allow full scope to discussion of public measures and the acts of public men.

To maintain, in practice as well as theory, the pure and glorious principles of the Declaration of Independence.

DEATH FROM A RATTLESNAKE.

We learn from the Macon (Ala.) Banner, that Mr. Etherdeth Stewart was killed by the bite of a rattlesnake on Saturday the 30th ult., while engaged in coursing bees, in the woods near that place. After anxious search by his father and friends his remains were discovered on the following Tuesday, and presented a horrible spectacle of putrefaction, surrounded by "obscene birds" which had already begun their work of mutilation. It appears that the deceased had huddled himself in the foot after the bite, and had dragged himself to a puddle of water, about a hundred yards from where his gun was found. The Banner states that the distance between the fangs of the serpent, was full two inches; and that the deceased had beaten the undergrowth in two places about twenty feet square.

Pickensville Register.

MORE FIGHTING.—Arnold of Tennessee, and Weller, of Ohio, are following in the footsteps of Wise and Stanley. They had a dispute in the House of Representatives, recently, which drew from Mr. Arnold a "card" in the newspapers, wherein he calls Mr. Weller "a base and cowardly skunk from Ohio."

This brought forth a rejoinder from Mr. Weller, who, in alluding to Mr. Arnold, says the "scout from Tennessee is a swaggering bully, a low, vulgar blackguard, destitute of all honorable principles;" that he is excluded from the "society of gentlemen," and can "excite no feelings but those of pity and contempt." Very pretty language, certainly, for members of Congress.

Baltimore Sun.

Relative strength of the Free and Slave States.—As the representation stands in Congress, before the adoption of the new basis, there are in all 242 members of whom 142 are from the non-slaveholding States, and 100 from the slaveholding States. The last apportionment increases the total number to 306, of whom 187 are from the free States, and 119 from the slave States, leaving a majority of 68 on the side of the former. The average fraction to each of the free States is 24,666, which is 1423, less than one half the ratio adopted by the House; and the average fraction to each of the slave holding States is 23,078, or 2011 less than half the ratio.

"Is there Prayer enough offered for our rulers? Are they remembered, as they should be, in the closet, the family, and the sanctuary of God? Great events are before us.—Our Union, not improbably, will be long dissolved. Its foundations are shaken.—We cannot long remain in our present condition, with "Union" inscribed on our banners, and the furies of the pit raging at libitum in the halls of our National councils."—Christian Intelligencer.

BARBARIY.—Seizure of the Consul General of the United States.—Recent intelligence from Morocco states that a disturbance has taken place, from what cause is not mentioned, and an insult has been offered to Mr. Carr, our Consul General. When about to leave Tangier, the authorities seized him and sent him back to the consulate, where he now remains, without the possibility of getting away to fulfil the orders of his government, which was to leave, a successor having been appointed.—The U. S. sloop of war Preble, at Gibraltar from Mahon, will go over the first wind—and, as Com. Morgan has been apprised of the circumstance, will no doubt proceed there with the Brandywine and Fairfield.

Mobile Daily Ledger.

FIGHT WITH A SLAVER.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot gives the following extract from a private letter, dated

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 13, 1842.

"A few days since, a large ship, (a slave) sailed from this port under American colors, for the African coast. An English frigate which was lying in port, knew her destination, and determined to capture her. They met a few miles outside the harbor; the frigate sent her boat on board the American ship; the officer in command was told to keep off or they would fire into him; the boat kept on, when the Yankee let loose a gun upon him. The commander of the John Bull frigate then hailed that he would fire into him, if he did not leave to. "Fire and be damned!" was the reply accompanied by a broadside from the well trained guns of the Yankee, which carried away the fore and main yards of the frigate.—The follow crowded all sail and was out of the range of the frigate's guns before he well knew what was the matter with him. I saw the frigate afterwards; her main was down, and they were in the act of sending down the fore, which I could see had been much damaged. The Englishman declares he will have the ship if he loses his own vessel in the undertaking."

MESSRS. WISE AND STANLEY.—The Baltimore Patriot of May 21st says:

"We have learned from authentic sources, that the unpleasant controversy between Messrs. Wise and Stanley has terminated in a pacific and satisfactory adjustment. The two gentlemen are understood to be just where they were before the encounter on the race course. The correspondence, embodying the terms of the settlement of the controversy, is not yet made known, though they probably will be published in a few days. The adjustment, however, as understood, is in consequence of a correct understanding between the two gentlemen, (through the interposition of friends,) as to the intentions of Wise. As stated since Mr. Stanley met Mr. Wise, the meeting was accidental. The insult of a blow, therefore, came from Mr. Wise, who has apologized for it as he should have done, and as he has done no doubt from his own notions of what was proper in the case, as from the advice of honorable and well informed men."

GREAT MEETING IN NEW YORK.—A call for a meeting was lately published in New York, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to matters as they are in Rhode Island. About 2000 names were appended to the call, and about 12,000 assembled. Strong resolutions were proposed, containing the true doctrine of popular sovereignty, condemning any interference upon the part of the General Government to put down the freedom of Rhode Island, and pledging themselves to the people of that State, that should matters be driven to extremities by the Charter party, they, the citizens of New York, would not remain idle spectators of the contest.

A WHIG PREDICTION AND ITS FULFILLMENT.

On the 4th of July 1840, Mr. Clay uttered the following prediction at a Dinner speech in Hanover, Virginia:

"The fact of Gen. Harrison's election will of itself powerfully contribute to the security and prosperity of the people.—Confidence will IMMEDIATELY revive, credit will be restored; active business will return, and the prices of products and the WAGES OF LABOR will rise."

Now see the fulfillment: In the U. S. Senate, on the 31st of March 1842, on the occasion of his leaving that body, the same Mr. Clay spoke as follows:

"I retire from you, Mr. President, I know at a period of INFINITE DISTRESS and EMBARRASSMENT."

This was sixteen months after "the fact of Gen. Harrison's election."

ARRIVAL OF TRADERS FROM CHIHUAHUA AND SANTA FE.—In our paper of Monday, we noticed the receipt at this place of a large amount of specie brought in by Santa Fe traders—about \$138,000. The Western Missouriian of the 30th, speaking of the same company, says: "A company consisting of about eighty men, arrived in Independence on Thursday last, from Chihuahua and Santa Fe. They left the latter place on the 30th of last month, thus making the trip in about 25 days. These men are Americans and Spaniards; the former under Messrs. Houck, M'Guffin, and M'Knight; the latter under Senors Amigo (nephew of Governor of Santa Fe) and Basan. They bring with them, in all, about \$200,000 in specie—about \$150,000 of which will be taken east to purchase goods with."

No fears were entertained, when the company left Santa Fe, of a rupture between the United States and Mexico.

St. Louis Republican.

BETTER THAN NONE.—A poor married woman was telling a staid lady, somewhat on the wrong side of fifty, of some domestic troubles, which she in great part attributed to the irregularities of her husband. "Well," said the old maid, "you have brought these troubles on yourself; I told you not to marry him. I was sure he would not make you a good husband." "He is not a good one, to be sure, madam," replied the woman, "but he is a power better than none."

SINGULAR WRECK.—The Orbit, (Br.) from Windsor, at Portland, Me., reports falling in, off Seguin, on the 14th instant, with schooner Henry Clay, of and from Machias, for Boston, which was boarded by another schooner, and took away her sails and available things; and, as they were about leaving her, they heard a noise from some quarter, and, on searching, found a boy in the cabin, unable to get out—the vessel being so full of water—without assistance. The boy said he was the captain's son, and thinks the crew left in the boat; and, as he was below, it is supposed no attempts were made to save him. It is prob-

able that the was capsized on Friday night, in a sudden squall, &c., losing her mainmast, righted full of water.

The Richmond Compiler says: "For weeks past there has been in this city a religious revival, that has embraced nearly all the churches, and under the influence of which great numbers of persons have made a profession of religion." This movement of the public mind, so interesting to the religious community, has attracted hither many eminent ministers of the gospel, whose eloquence and zealous efforts have given increased impetus to the movement of the day. So deeply has it engaged the attention and feelings of the different congregations, that the sanctuary has been, as it were, kept always open. The sacred desk has been occupied day after day, and night after night; and the pews have been, with like regularity, well filled with attentive audiences. A revival like this is one of the most remarkable, and, to the irreligious, one of the most unaccountable of moral phenomena."

Espy's conical ventilator is all the rage in our Navy.—that is, it is going to be. It has been ordered to be placed on the chimney of the President's House, and over the Halls of Congress. It throws down 300 lbs. of fresh air per minute.

DIED.—At White Plains, in this county, on Sunday morning 29th ult., of Whooping Cough, Sarah Elizabeth, infant daughter of Clark G. & Abiah R. Crozier.

A Protracted Meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church in this place by Ministers of the Protestant Methodist Church, commencing on Friday night before the 1st Sabbath in July next.

A Camp Meeting will also be held in Chuccho Valley 3 miles below White Plains, commencing on Wednesday before the 14th Sabbath in August next. A cordial invitation is given to all foreigners, ministers, &c.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of an execution for cost from the Circuit Court of Benton County, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of July next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand which Everett Shuffield has in and to the Fractional Sec. 31, township 13, R. 6 east, containing 92 94-100 acres, and also N. W. fourth of S. W. fourth of Sec. 32, township 13, R. 6 E., containing 40 acres. Also N. E. fourth of the S. E. fourth of Fractional Section 31, township 13, R. 6 E. levied on to satisfy said execution

R. S. PORTER, Shff.

June 1, 1842.—4c—\$2 50.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having this day been granted by the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County to the undersigned upon the Estate of George W. Hall dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH HAIL, Edm.

June 3d, 1842.—6c—\$3 50.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Gilbert Oneal, dec. having on the 1st day of April, 1842, been by the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, granted to the undersigned, these are therefore to notify all persons having demands against said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, Adm.

May 30, 1841—6c—\$3 50.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Orphan's Court in vacation, May 10th 1842.

William H. Wood vs. William H. Wood.

Prosser L. Clements & Thomas B. Wafer, Administrators on the Estate of William Clements.

Prosser L. Clements and Thomas B. Wafer, Administrators on the estate of William Clements dec. to make titles to fractions T. L. & S. in Township twenty, (20) Range ten (10.) also to a fraction at the mouth of Crooked creek, in township twenty (20) Range ten (10.) to which said lands said petitioner holds the bonds of said William Clements, deceased made by said Clements in his lifetime, to make good and legal titles to said lands—

It is therefore ordered by the court, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month for three months, requiring Prosser L. Clements and Thomas B. Wafer, Administrators as aforesaid, and all other persons interested in the premises, to be and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held for said county on the first Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

True Copy from the Minutes.

Wm. M. RICHMAN, Regr.

June 8, 1842—m3m—Pr's fee \$9 00.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN MOORE having located himself in the village of Alexandria, tenders his professional services to the public, in the different branches of his profession. When not absent on business he may be seen and consulted at his office. He hopes by persevering industry in the continued study of Medicine, and the collateral sciences, to merit the confidence of the intelligent community of which he intends to become a member.

March 23, 1842—mf.

KNOXVILLE HARMONY, OR MUSIC MADE EASY;

Selected from the best Authors now in general use, also a variety of Anthems, and original tunes being entirely new & well adapted to the use of Churches and Schools.

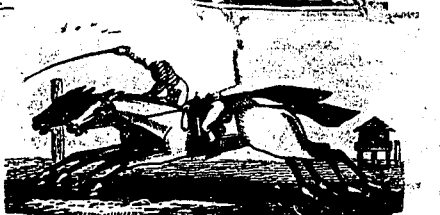
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM W. WALLER Admisitra-tor of the estate of Dr. Matthew Burt deceased, having reported the estate of said deceased insolvent, the creditors of said estate are hereby notified that Monday the third day of October next is the day set to audit, or allowance the claims against said estate, on which day I will meet said creditors at my office in the town of Jacksonville to audit their claims.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C.

March 30, 1842.—m3m.



THE RACES.

OVER the Jacksonville course will commence on Monday the 7th day of November next.

The three sweep stake, the single dash of a mile, mile heats & two mile heats will assuredly assemble a greater number of fine race horses, than has been seen at any previous meeting. The proprietor has caused the track to be put in such fine order that the most scrupulous cannot fail to be pleased. The other preparations of the proprietor will be in the best possible condition and in every way worthy of very liberal patronage. Sweep stake races to close on or before the first of July next, three or more to make a race.

Monday—single dash of a mile.

Sweep stakes for any 2 year olds \$200 entrance, half forfeit.

Entered by R. Smith Dye, by Cock of the Rock.

Tuesday, for 3 year old colts 1 mile heats, \$300 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to make a race.

Entered by R. Smith Dye, by Cock of the Rock.

Wednesday, for 3 year old colts, 2 mile heats, \$500 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to make a race.

Entered by R. Smith Dye, by Cock of the Rock.

Feb. 9, 1842.—21t.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Wm. H. Amberson, living near Ladiga, a flea bitten gray mare, about 5 years old appraised to thirty dollars, may 25, 1842.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

June 1, 1842.—3t.

New Spring & Summer GOODS.

Very Low for CASH.

THE Subscribers are just receiving from New York a large and splendid assortment of Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods, comprising almost every article usually required for in this market.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 6.—No. 23.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1842.

Whole No. 283

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT.
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CANDIDATES.

WE are authorized to announce Col. J. R. CLARK, as a candidate for re-election to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the State Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce GEN. THOMAS A. WALKER, as a candidate for re-election as representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce MILES W. ABERNATHY, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce MAJ. MATTHEW A. ALLEN, as a candidate for re-election to the representative branch of the next Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce JAMES L. SIMMONS as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce COL. WM. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN COCHRAN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce AARON HAYNES, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce B. C. DEAN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

THE GERMAN STUDENT'S STORY.

I have, said Kreutzner, witnessed many duels; but we are not blood-thirsty generally speaking, as you moral Americans. We usually settle these matters with a sword, a better method, by the way, and more worthy of a soldier, than your cold blood, pistol firing. Any paltriness may pull a trigger, but it requires the firm and steady eye of a man to manage the steel. However, as I was saying when I was at Jena they called each other out as merrily as beauty and belles to dance. It was but the trudging on a toe—the brushing of an elbow; nay, an accidental look that fell on them when they wished not the observation, and the next day, or by St. Andrew, the next hour, there was a clash of steel, and the stamping of feet on the greensward; and the kindling and flashing of fiery eyes—and plunge and parry, and cut and thrust, till one or both lay stretched at length; a pass through the body—a gasp opened in the cheek—the skull cleft down, or a hand off, and the blood bubbling and gushing forth like a rill of mountain water. There were more than one of these fellows—devils I must say—who, when they found among them some strange student, timid or retired with whose character they were unacquainted, or whose courage they doubted, would pass the him out of mere sport; brush his skin, charge the offence upon him, demand an apology too humble for a hare, and dismiss him from the adventure only with an opened shoulder, or daylight through his body.

There was among us one fellow named Mentz, who assumed, and wore with impunity, the character of head bully. He was foremost in all the devilry. His pistol was death and his broadsword cut like the reapers of fate. It was curious to see the fellow fire—one, two, three, and good-bye to his antagonist; his friendship was courted by all; for his enemy was to lie in a bloody grave. At length grown fearless of being called to account, he took pride in insulting strangers, and even women. His appearance was formidable, a great burly giant, with shaggy black hair, huge whiskers, and grim moustaches, three inches long, twisted under his nose. A sort of beauty he had too; and among women—heaven help us!—wherever those moustaches showed themselves, every opponent abandoned the ground. It was, at least really dangerous to have a sweetheart; for out of pure bravado, Mentz would push forward, make love to the lady, frighten her swain, and either terrify or fascinate herself.—Should the doomed lover offer resistance, he had no more to do but to call a surgeon; and happily enough he considered himself if he escaped with the loss of his teeth or an eye. He had killed four men who never had injured him—wounded seventeen and fought twenty duels. He once challenged a whole club, who had blackballed him unanimously; and was pacified only by being readmitted, though all the members immediately

resigned, and the club was broken up. At last there came a youth into the university—slender, quiet, and boyish looking, with a handsome face, though somewhat pale. His demeanor, though generally shy, was noble and self-possessed. He had been but a short time among us, however, before he was set down as a cowardly creature, & prime game for the "devils broke loose," as the gang of Mentz termed themselves. The coy youth shunned all the riots and revels of the university—insulted no one; and if his mantle brushed against that of another, apologized so immediately, so gracefully, and so gently, that the devil himself could not have fixed a quarrel upon him. It soon appeared, too, that Gertrude the lovely daughter of the Baron de Saale, the toast of the country, upon whom the most of us have gazed upon as something quite above us, it soon appeared that the girl loved the youthful stranger.—Now Mentz had singled Gertrude out for himself, and avowed his preference publicly. Arnold, the first was the new student called, was rarely, if ever, tempted to our fasts; but once he came unexpectedly on a casual invitation. To the great interest of the company, Mentz himself was there, and seated himself unobtrusively at the table, though an unbidden guest. The stranger curiosity at once arose to witness the result, for Mentz had sworn that he would compel Arnold on their first meeting, to be a paragon on his knees for the audacity of having addressed his mistress. It had not appeared that Arnold knew any thing of Mentz's character, for he sat cheerfully and gaily at the board, with so much the manners of a high-born gentleman, that every one admitted at once his goodness, his grace, and his beauty; and regretted the abyss on the brink of which he unconsciously stood.

"What, lo!" shouted Mentz, as the evening had a little advanced, and wine began to mount: "a toast! come—drink it all; and he who refuses is a paltriness and a coward. I quaff this goblet—fill to the brim—to the health and happiness of Gertrude de Saale—the fairest of the fair! Who says he knows a fairer is a black liar, and I will write the word on his forehead with a red-hot brand!" Every goblet was emptied but one, which stood untouched. On perceiving this, the ruffian leaned forward, fixed his eyes on the cup, struck his brawny hand fiercely on the table, which returned a thundering crash and rattle, and then repeated in a voice husky with rage—"There is a cup full; by St. Anthony! I will make the owner swallow his measure of molten lead, if it remains thus one instant longer!" "Drink it, Arnold!—drink it, boy; keep thy hand out of useless broils," whispered a student near him, rather advanced in age. "Drink, friend!" muttered another dryly, for he will not bestow in doing his threat. I promise thee."

"Empty the cup!" cried a third; "never frown and turn pale, or thy young blood will be lower than thy feet ere to-morrow's sunset." "It is Mentz the duelist," said a fourth. "Dost thou not know his wonderful skill. He will kill thee as if thou wert a deer, if thou oppose him in his wine. He is more merciless than a wild boar. Drink man, drink!" During this interesting scene, the youth had remained motionless, cool and silent. A strong palour, but evidently more of indignation than fear, came over his handsome features, and his eyes dilated with emotion, resting full and with firmness upon Mentz.

"By the mass, gentlemen?" he said at length. "I am a stranger here, and ignorant of the manners prevalent at universities, but if your person be sane and this no joke—" "Joke!" thundered Mentz, foaming at the lip. "I must tell you that I come from a part of the country where they neither give nor take such jokes, or such insults. "Hast thou taken leave of thy friends?" said Mentz partly hushed by astonishment, and art thou tired of life, that thou hurricst so blindly to a bloody pillow? Boy! drink, as I have told thee to Gertrude, the fairest of the fair!" And his full round eyes opened upon a daring victim.

"That Gertrude de Saale is fair and lovely," cried the youth rising, "may not be denied by me. But I demand by what mischance I find her name this night common at a board of rioters, and polluted by the lips of a drunkard and a ruffian?" "By the bones of my father," said Mentz, in a tone of deep and dire anger, which had ere then appalled many a stout heart—"by the bones of my father, your doom is sealed. By your blood upon your own head. But," said he, observing that the youth, instead of covering, bore himself more lofty, "what folly in this! Drink, lad, drink! and I hurt thee not. I love thy gallant bearing and my game is not such as thou."

He added this in a wavering manner which had never before been witnessed in him, for never before had he been opposed so fiercely; and for a moment, he quailed beneath the fiery glances darted at him from one whom he supposed mockers than the dove. But, ashamed of his transient fear, he added:

"Come to me poor child! Bring with thee thy goblet—bend at my foot—quaff it as I have said, and—out of pity—I spare thy young head."

What was the astonishment of the com-

pany on beholding Arnold, as if effectually awed by a moment's reflection, and the ferocious enmity of so celebrated and deadly a foe, actually do as he was commanded. He rose took the cup, slowly approached the seat of his insulter—kneeling and raised the rim to his lips. Murmurs of "shame, shame, paltriness, coward!" came hot and thick from the group of spectators who had risen in the excitement of their curiosity, and stood eagerly bending forward with every eye fixed on the object of their contempt. A grim smile of savage triumph distorted the features of Mentz, who shouted with a hoarse and drunken laugh:

"Drink deep down with it—to the devil!" Arnold, however, only raised the rim to his lips, and waited a moment's silence, with an expression so scornful and composed that the scornful and composed that the hisses and exclamations were again quelled; when every sound had ceased to a dead silence.

"New!" he said, "shall I refuse to drink to the glory of a name I once loved and honored—Gertrude, fairest of the fair? But," he added, suddenly rising and drawing up his figure, with a dignity that silenced every breath, "for thee, thou drunken bragging fool! I scorn, I spit upon, I defy thee! And thus he punished thy base, brutal insolence, and thy stupid presumption."

As he spoke he dashed the contents of the ample goblet full in the face of Mentz; and then, with all his strength hurled the massive goblet itself at the same mark. The giant recoiled and staggered a few paces back, and amid the shining liquor on his drenched clothes and dripping features, a stream of blood was observed to trickle down his forehead.

Never before was popular feeling more suddenly and violently reversed. The object of their vilest execrations flashed upon them with the immediate brightness of a superior being. A loud and irrepressible burst of applause broke from every lip, till the broad and heavy rafters above their heads, and the very foundations of the floor, shook and trembled. But the peal of joy and approbation soon ceased; for although this inspiring drama had so nobly commenced, it was uncertain how it might terminate.

Before the tyrant recovered from the stunned and bewildered trance into which the blow, combined with shame, grief, astonishment and drunkenness, had thrown him, several voices, after the obstreperous call for silence usual on such occasions addressed the youth, who stood cool and erect, with folded arms waiting the course of events.

"Brave Arnold! Noble Arnold! A gallant deed! The blood of a true gentleman in his veins!"

"But, canst thou fight?" cried one. "I am only a simple student, and an artist by profession. I have devoted myself to the pencil—not the sword."

"But thou canst use it a little—canst not?" asked another.

"But indifferently answered the youth. "And how art thou with a pistol?" demanded a third.

"My hand is unpractised," replied Arnold. "I have no skill in the dodging human blood."

"For heaven's sake, rash boy, what has tempted thee to this fatal extremity?"

"Hatred of oppression," replied the youth, in all its forms; and a willingness to die rather than submit to insult."

"Die, then, thou shalt! and that ere to-morrow's sun shall set," thundered Mentz, starting up in a frenzy, and with a hoarse and broken voice that the hearts of the hearers shuddered as if at the howl of a dog or demon.

"I challenge thee to mortal combat."

"And I accept the challenge."

"It is for thee to name the time, place and weapon; but as thou lovest me let it not be longer than to-morrow night, or I shall burst with rage and impatience."

"I love thee not, base dog!" replied Arnold; "but thou shalt not die so inglorious a death. I will fight thee therefore to-night."

"By heaven, boy!" cried Mentz, more and more surprised, "thou art in haste to sup in hell!" and the ruffian lowered his voice.

"Art thou mad?"

"Be that my chance," answered Arnold; "I shall not be likely to meet even in hell a companion so brutal as thou—unless, which I mean shall be the case, thou bear me company."

"To-night then be it," said Mentz; though to-night my hand is not steady; for wine and anger are no friends to the nerves."

"Dost thou refuse me, then?" demanded the youth in a sneer.

"By the mass, not but to-night is dark; and the moon is down; the stars are clouded, and the wind goes by in heavy puffs and gusts. Hear it even now."

"Therefore," said the youth, apparently more coolly composed as is fierce rival grew more perceptibly agitated—"therefore will we lay down our lives here on this instant—even as thou standest now."

"There is no one who will be my friend," said Mentz; so evidently sobered and subdued by the singular composure and self-possession of his antagonist, that all present held him in contempt, and no one stirred.

"No matter cried Arnold; I will myself forego the same privilege."

"And your weapons?" said Mentz.

"A here," cried Arnold, drawing them from his bosom; "a surer pair never drew blood. The choice is yours."

The company began now to fancy Arnold had equivocated in disclaiming his skill as a duelist, and from his invincible composure, thought him a more fatal master of the weapon than the bully himself.

The latter also partook of this opinion.

"Young man," he cried, in a voice clouded and low, but stopped and said no farther.

"Your choice!" said Arnold, presenting the pistols.

Mentz seized one desperately, and said—"Now name your distance."

"Blood-thirsty wolf! there shall be no distance!"—He then turned and addressed the company:

"Gentlemen," said he, "deem me not either savage or insane, that I sacrifice myself and this mortal wretch thus before your eyes, to certain and instant destruction. For me, I confess I have no value in life. (For whom I loved I have sworn to forget; and if I existed a thousand years, should probably never see her again. The ruffian is a coward, & fears to die, though he does not fear daily to merit death. I have long heard of his baseness, and regard him as an assassin—the enemy of the human race and of God—a dangerous beast, whom it will be a mercy and a virtue to destroy. My own life I would well be rid of, but would not fling it away idly, when its loss may be made subservient to the destruction of vice and the relief of humanity. Here, then I yield my breath; and here, too, this trembling and shrinking craven shall close his course of debauchery & murder. My companions, farewell; should any one of you chance to meet with Gertrude de Saale, tell her I nobly flung away a life which her falsehood had made me despise. And now, recant," he said in a fierce tone, turning suddenly towards Mentz, "plant thy pistol to my bosom, as I plant mine to thine. Let one of the company cry three, and the third number be the signal to fire."

With an increased paleness in his countenance, but with even more ferocity and firmness, Arnold threw off his cap displaying his high brow and glossy ringlets. His lips were closed and firm; and his eyes, which glistened with a deadly glare, were fixed on Mentz. He then placed himself in an attitude of firing, broadened his exposed chest full before his foe, and with a stamp of fury and impatience raised the weapon.

The browbeaten bully attempted to do the same; but the pistol, held loosely in his grasp, whether by accident or intention, went off before the signal. Its contents passed through the garments of Arnold who levelling the muzzle of his own, cried calmly—"On your knees, base slave vile dog! or you die!"

Unable any longer to support his frame, the unmasked coward sunk on both knees, and prayed for life with fervent earnestness. Arnold again wild shouts of applause and peals of laughter stunned his ears. As he rose from his humiliating posture Arnold touched him contemptuously with his foot. Groans and hisses began to be mingled with several missiles.—Mentz covered his face with his hands, and rushed from the room. He was never subsequently seen among us.

WOMAN'S LOVE.—A good looking, neatly dressed female, made her appearance at the door of the Parish prison the other day and desired to see, for a few moments, a convict, who was about to depart for Baton Rouge. The request was granted, and she was ushered into the cell of one on whom she had poured out the rich treasure of her girlish heart in the spring time of existence. He was stretched on the floor at the time, in a perfect stupor, and as she gazed on his familiar face and form, tears came freely from the fountains of sorrow, and in tremulous accents she pronounced his Christian name. As if by enchantment, he awoke from his reverie—his eyes rolled wildly for a moment, when they met those of the young being whom he had sworn at the altar to cherish and protect through life, and he rose from his couch and clasped her to his bosom. They wept for a few moments, without uttering a word, when she gently withdrew from his embrace, and told him, in faltering language, that she had come to see him for the last time.

"I love you dearly, William, but we must part—perhaps forever."

Stained as his name and fame were with guilt, she did not upbraid him—he had blasted her young hopes—had crushed the flowers of youth, and left her to the cold charities of an unfeeling world—yet she murmured not. She seemed to say in the beautiful lines of Moore:

"I ask not, I care not
If guilt's in thy heart,
I know that I love thee
Whatever thou art."

The iron door turned heavily upon its hinges and she took a last adieu of one who was dearer to her than life.—Cres. City.

Shooting a Sweetheart's Father.—At Beaver Dam Depot, Virginia, a week or two since Mr. James Hamilton, formerly of Richmond, was shot by Mr. Musgrove, who was engaged to Mr. Hamilton's daughter; but the engagement was broken off in consequence of some misunderstanding, growing out of hasty feelings and excitement. Some alleged injustice towards her, on the part of Musgrove, incensed her father highly, and an interview took place, in which the charge was denied. Hamilton then went for a witness and wrote to Mus-

grove that he would come, bringing the proof with him, and threatening the young man's life. In consequence of this, Musgrove prepared for him with a loaded gun, and a six-barrelled pistol. When the cars stopped, Hamilton and his friend got out and approached the place where Musgrove was. Musgrove had his gun and called to him, warning him that if he approached he would shoot him; to which he paid no attention but kept on, telling him to shoot, or something to that effect. When he was within about fifty yards Musgrove fired, and Hamilton fell, shockingly wounded, having received the full charge in his face, breast & arms. The wounded man was taken into a house; and Musgrove, telling the persons to keep off at their peril, went and surrendered himself to a neighboring Justice of the Peace. Mr. Hamilton was alive at the last accounts, but was not expected to survive.

Members of Congress receive from the public Treasury, 40 cents per mile, or \$3 for every twenty miles for travelling expenses. We believe that is the amount. This is outrageous, in these times when travelling is so rapid and cheap. A member of Congress pays \$4 to travel from Philadelphia to Baltimore, 90 miles; and draws \$36 for mileage! He pays \$30 for travelling from New Orleans to Pittsburg, by steamboat, say two thousand miles, and the time he occupies is not ten days, yet he draws \$800. This is robbing the people with a vengeance. Some members take the most circuitous route, that their mileage may be increased; a member travels two hundred miles a day, and makes \$20! A pretty round sum! Some members charge 2 or 3,000 dollars mileage annually! Admitting that the per diem of members of Congress is not too high, who will justify these exorbitant allowances for mileage? What excuse can be offered for them? If none, then why does not some honest friend of economy propose and urge the reform upon Congress? The present rates of mileage were fixed years ago, when travelling was expensive, tedious and dangerous. In this day of rail-roads and steamboats, the causes of high travelling expenses are removed, and mileage should consequently be reduced. We hope Congress will reform this shameful abuse.

ARTIFICIAL SPRINGS.—It is stated that water may be obtained by placing a barrel without a head, in the ground, packed closely round with earth and filled with pebble stones, the water will rise amongst the stones, (by capillary attraction, we presume,) and flow over the top of the barrel, forming a very convenient watering trough for cattle. We would recommend the trial to be made in some moist and springy part of the field. Yankee Farmer.

HORRIBLE!

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal, of the 12th ult., contains an account of the examining trial of a Catholic Priest, arrested on the charge of having committed a rape upon a member of his church. The account is very long, and some of the details not of a character for insertion in the News; we find however, in the Louisville Journal a condensed statement of the affair, of which we avail ourselves. It is subjoined:

Shelby (Ky.) News.

The name of the priest is Weinpfleim. The lady was the wife of a Mr. Schmalt, a highly respectable German citizen of Evansville; she herself being much respected, of a good family, young, handsome, and recently married. It appears that she went to church to confess her sins to the priest; that the confession having been heard, penance was enjoined, that while she was reciting the penance in the box, he began asking her questions, first friendly and polite and then lewd ones, at which she became greatly distressed; and, that, finally, he seized her, dragged her from the box, and accomplished his purpose, his victim being so severely hurt by the violent fall as to be incapable of resistance.

On Friday, the 6th inst., the priest was arrested and taken to a magistrate's office.

The office was too small to contain the concourse of people, and there was adjournment of the court-house, but even that building was to small to hold the crowd.

The defendant's counsel asked for a postponement, stating their intention to ask for a venue, on the ground that the acting magistrate was a Protestant minister.

An adjournment till the next morning took place, when a change of venue was granted and the cause referred to the decision of Rowley, Esq., at 8 o'clock on the following Monday, \$2,000 bail being required.

On Monday the crowd was tremendous, having been swelled by numbers of Irish and German Catholics and others from the country. The only witness examined was Mrs. Schmalt. She told her story according to the Evansville Journal, with appearance of truth, weeping bitterly, however, and exhibiting evidences of extreme agitation.

Before closing she complained of exhaustion and expressed a wish to retire.

The court was anxious for her to remain a short time longer. The examination was then resumed; but soon her husband, thinking her ill-used, appeared at the bar, and demanded that she should not be detained. It was like applying a torch to a magazine. The friends of Schmalt, on the one side, and several Irish Catholics, on the other, seemed fierce for an encounter; and for a time

there was a prospect of a general battle. During the turmoil, Mrs. S. fainted, & thus the examination was closed.

The counsel for the defendant, after consultation, stated to the court that they did not deem it prudent to continue the examination in such an excited state of the public mind, and that they would therefore defer a defence of their client. The court then adjourned until 3 P. M., stating that the amount of bail would be fixed that time. At 2, the streets were thronged by the multitude. The bail was fixed at \$4,000. Several gentlemen were about to sign the bond, but declined on account of the audible threats of Schmalt and others, that the houses would be burned. The bond was at length signed by others; but, an impression getting out that they were not responsible men, the excitement rose to a fearful height, and it was thought that the crowd would seize the prisoner and wreak their fury on him, if he were discharged. He was taken through the street under the protection of the officers, the whole crowd following at his heels. Just as he was taken into his dwelling house, a fight broke out between some of the Irish and Germans; and during the tumult, he passed thro' a back door and made his escape from the town in a vehicle previously provided.

The Evansville Journal believes that the leading Catholics will make it their business to see that he is forthcoming at the proper time.

MR. MARSHALL, OF KENTUCKY.—This gentleman has become a very apostle in the temperance cause, and his labors promise to be crowned with success more abundantly than any other of the Washingtonian disciples. The city of New York is the field of his exertion. His speeches on the thread bare subject are more racy, original and readable than any others we have seen. In some instances he has been truly eloquent. In a recent speech in that city, he read the following letter that he had received from a lady. It produced a great effect on the audience, as well as on Mr. Marshall himself.

"Will Mr. Marshall pardon a lady for thanking him, through the medium of the public press, for his able and surpassingly eloquent speech on temperance? It has had the blessed effect to cheer a friend, and make a widowed heart rejoice, as her only son, a well known Lawyer, has pledged himself to 'Total Abstinence,' with some gentlemen in this city, in consequence of having read that admirable address. Two of the sons-in-law of the President of the United States, have likewise pledged themselves.

May God bless Mr. Marshall in time, and throughout eternity."

After reading the letter, Mr. Marshall closed his speech in the following eloquent strain:

"If said he, I had spoken in this cause until I had packed and shattered every nerve in my frame, I would not murmur if I received for my reward one such triumph as this. An aged mother, to me an entire stranger, pouring out the deep emotions of her soul, over a beloved son reclaimed from ignominy and death through my instrumentality! I tremble when I think that there may be some who will meet me at the bar of God, and plead that they fell, through my example, in the reckless days of my youth. I tremble when I reflect on these things, for there is nothing like cold water to bring a man to reflection. What must not that mother have undergone before she would write such a letter as that. I too have a mother, and if she knew a man through whom I have been plucked as a brand from the burning, how would her prayers go up for him to the throne of God, night & day? And she does offer up her blessings to the Most High. She writes in her letter to me that she considers my reformation as through the direct agency of God himself, and her voice is raised in continual praise and thanksgiving to the Father of Mercies. Oh, to be instrumental in doing just such good to others, I do believe I would quit Congress, the Bar, and everything else, and just turn circuit rider and preach throughout the country—(cheers.) Oh, I do love the Washingtonians—I love all connected with them—I love the society to which I belong in Congress—as well I have a right to do—and whatever of honor or fame I may receive in the service of my country—whatever of earthly good or happiness I may receive in all coming time—all, all, shall I give as the meed of this pledge which I wear here next my heart. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Marshall sat down evidently under the most intense bodily suffering, from the great fatigue brought on by his labors."

This is evidence of a very great change in one who, a few short months since was so celebrated for being the reverse of what he is now. Who would not cheer him on in his great and glorious work.

Flag of the Union.

Paper-Mill Explosion.—The Nashville Whig of the 23d ult. has the following:—

"On Thursday, a destructive explosion took place at the Steam Paper Mill of Mr. W. S. Whitman, in this city. Three drying cylinders exploded with tremendous force, and were blown out of the house, one of them being carried some thirty or forty yards into the river. One side of the building was blown away; the other much shattered. The machinery of the mill is almost

entirely destroyed. The loss is about \$3,000. Only two of the persons employed about the mill were in the room at the time—one was scalded, but not dangerously; the other received a slight cut in the arm."

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, June 15, 1842.

WE are authorized to announce Geo. D. CUNNINGHAM, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

Understanding that some persons were under the impression that we announced the name of Col. Putnam as the Whig candidate for General, on our own responsibility, and were of course under the impression that we did so to injure his election, we are desirous to correct any such erroneous impression. In the letter from a friend of Col. Putnam, requesting us to announce his name, we were particularly instructed to announce him, as the Whig candidate. We did not know he was a Whig, and if we had known it, we should not have announced his name as such, unless particularly requested. We think that our most inveterate political opponents can but admit that we have always carefully abstained from any interference in local elections, or raising party questions where not desired by the candidates themselves.

In accordance to the request made a week or two since, we publish to-day a portion of the Bankrupt law, and shall continue from one number to another until finished. By giving in this way an opportunity for each one to read and judge of the law for himself, is perhaps the best way to settle any controversy with respect to the merits or demerits of the Law.

The Hon. S. L. Southard, President of the Senate, has resigned his seat, and Mr. Mangum has been elected his successor.

Two of the New Orleans Banks, the Citizens' and State Bank, which lately resumed specie payments have again suspended.

TO THE VOTERS OF BENTON COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Having seen in the Republican of the 25th ult., and 5th inst., two very respectful calls, one over the signature of "A Voter," and the other of "Another Voter" interrogating the candidates for the Legislature upon several points of absorbing importance, I would beg the favor of your columns to communicate to them and the people of our County, my views briefly, frankly and cheerfully, believing it the imperative duty of him who proposes to represent a people to give not only the outlines of his political creed, but the details of his faith, begging, in the mean time for myself, that indulgence which I am satisfied the generosity of this community will extend to one, whose vocation in life is as little adapted as any other to the writing of political essays, but for what I shall lack in ability, I will promise to make up in zeal, should I be so fortunate as to obtain that vote, which will constitute me one of your representatives.

Before attempting a reply to the questions propounded, to use a similar figure to the one in the call, I have not the vanity to suppose that I will, be able if elected, to steer the bark of State from the vortex in which she appears to have been plunged, and cast her anchor in a harbor of perfect safety, but trusting to find among the crew, old and true pilots, with whom, when I discover they understand their charts and have taken the correct latitude and longitude, I will unite and apply the ears with, "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

Many of the points made by "another voter" have I think been ably and satisfactorily discussed by himself in his own happy manner, and although he professes with modesty not to be familiar with his subject, I cannot refrain the wish, that notwithstanding, I am the aspirant and he only the voter, I had the information he is in possession of, judging alone from his production.

The following, I believe, embraces the interrogatories set forth in the article of "Another Voter," and includes in substance the call of "A Voter":

1st. Why has money been fraudulently obtained from the banks?

2nd. Why has the banks lost so much by bad debts?

3rd. Why is it that the credit of Alabama is not as good as that of any other State?

4th. Why have we the burden of exchange to bear?

5th. Why do not our banks pay specie?

6th. What, then are the plans proposed for remodeling the banks and restoring their credit, as well as to prevent any further favoritism, rascality or swindling?

7th. Ought not all our banks, be made to pay specie, immediately and if unable, to wind up?

8th. If the Banks are not able to meet their debts, and redeem their bills, ought not a direct tax, to be laid and money collected for that purpose. Had not we as a State, better pay our debts, and be punctual and place specie in the vaults, of our banks for the redemption of their bills than to suffer so much from the depreciation of our money?

With all due deference to the opinions of abler and experienced politicians the convictions of my mind are that the evils existing, alluded to, in the 1st and 2nd interrogatories have grown out of an improper organization of our Banking system 1st in dividing the responsibility of the appointment

of the President and Directors, of the Bank and Branches, among the members of the Legislature, and allowing to the Directors too much latitude in discounting the paper of favorites and kindfolds without regard to solvency; 3rdly, in not enacting rigid and penal laws regulating the extension of paper so as to prevent solvent men from escaping their liabilities; 4thly, in discounting the paper of the members of the Legislature and their special favorites.

With regard to the 3rd interrogatory, I am not aware, but that the credit of the State of Alabama is nearly equal to any State in the Union; if not it should be. Her resources are abundant, and her citizens will always have the magnanimity to discharge her liabilities. The evils of the 4th interrogatory, result from the suspension of specie payments, and the balance of debt, being against the State.

In answer to the 5th; the Banks having discounted too large a proportion to those who fail to pay their notes at maturity, or perhaps fail entirely. That amount necessarily drains the vaults of their specie. For example, a Bank has \$100 in specie, and it would be identical with a million, A, and B are solvent and punctual; C is dishonest or insolvent, but a second cousin to an influential Director. A B and C, apply to the Bank, and borrow \$100 each; at the end of six months, A and B pay up their \$200 and \$3 interest; but C, during the time, demands specie for his \$100 bill, and cuts for Texas. So you see the capital is gone, and the Bank has the \$3 interest, and C's insolvent note to support the Government, and fatten the President, Directors, Cashiers, Tellers, Attorneys, and Bank Agents.

To the 6th, requiring a plan to remedy the evils, I am utterly unable to divine one, that would be satisfactory to myself; but that one, which would restore confidence abroad, present the least chances for corruption, as far as I am capable of judging, I shall certainly support, if elected.

To the 7th, my answer is in the affirmative.

In answer to the 8th; before resorting to a direct tax, I would first have to be satisfied of the entire inability of the Bank assets, to meet the debt, and necessary expenses of the State, that in preference to taxing the people, I should be in favor of relieving the Banks of many of their burdens, pursuing an economical policy in appropriations, and retrenching every unnecessary expense, & adopting some plan, to hold what we still have, and prevent it being wasted or stolen.

But being a private citizen, I am not in possession of documents, data and facts, to speak knowingly upon this, and in fact, many other of the points to which my attention has been directed, and in consenting to place my name on the list, I assured my friends that I felt a distrust in my ability to realize their kind and flattering anticipations, but of this, I can assure you that if elected, I will spare no pains, to procure all the information in my power; and should I err, it will be an error of the head, not of the heart.

Expecting to see most of my fellow citizens before the election, and profiting by their views and suggestions, and not wishing to tire their patience by spinning this reply to too tedious a length, whatever I have failed to answer sufficiently clear, I will at all times cheerfully explain; to their decision I rest my claims, and to the will of the people I cheerfully bow.

MILES W. ABERNATHY.

JEFFERSON, June 11, 1842.
To Messrs. Cooper, Daniel, Hendrick, Hale & Hendrie, candidates for the office of Representative in our next Legislature:

GENTLEMEN: Feeling in common (as I hope) with a majority of the citizens of our State, a deep solicitude in relation to the future action of our Legislature upon many important topics, both State and local, that may and will necessarily be drawn on the tapis for consideration, as I do, that my interest, your interest, and the interests of every individual within our State are closely interwoven and identified, and that the advancement of our individual and general interests, as well as the character of our State, the stability of her institutions & the wholesome character of her laws are predicated upon the will and regard that our Legislators are capable of exercising from the unlimited powers in them as high ministerial officers, by the voice of a free enlightened and confiding people. It certainly, in view of these facts, from past experience and from the present appalling condition of our Country in connection with lofty estimate we should place on the glorious the exalted privilege of the free right of suffrage. Behooves us, to look well to the inseparable future, by co-operating with our fellow citizens throughout the State, in making what we conceive (as necessary) is absolutely and imperatively demanded as the only remaining anchor of safety, a judicious selection in those who are to compose a component part in our next representation, for the State Legislature. And in order to consummate this great end, a resort must be had to those means, which we consider to be the most effectual, as well as the most efficient auxiliary in the all important movement, that is fraught with such happy consequences. If judiciously acted upon, but with deadly results if as heretofore, mocked at. An assumption, on our part, of propounding interrogatories on all subjects to those who are or may be before us in the attitude of candidates, for in the fullness of this prerogative, is incorporated the ultimatum of all genuine Republicanism.

Then before we can safely or confidently support an man for this office, we desire an expression of the views of each one of you upon the present system of Banking, the policy of Internal improvement by the State, the importance of holding a convention as practicable & if elected what you rehouse & action will in relation to these absorbing topics, but more especially are you directed to the first, for out of it, will flow the magnum bonum or the magnum malificium, for you may be assured, from the gloomy evidences of the past five years, shadowed forth in al-

ready ruinous consequences, entailed upon an impoverished and yet fertile country, by the artful and base manoeuvring of Legislators, in conjunction with the nefarious, the unjust, the fraudulent and self-promoting management of the Bank Directors; that unless we can draw forth at the next Legislature some firm absolute and determinate action from our Representatives, upon the present corrupt and damning system of Banking, the mighty evil, will have acquired such strength and magnitude, that our suffering country will be overwhelmed in one general ruin; sunk to the deplorable and irretrievable nadir of insolvency, and bankruptcy, and her institutions made to subserv the dark purposes of self-aggrandizing and relentless demagogues and sharps. As one who only wish and efforts shall ever be directed for the good of his country, the prosperity of her institutions and the happiness of her citizens, so far as they will contribute, declare myself hostile to all or any man who may withhold from his constituents, a free and frank avowal of his opinions relative to every subject of a National, State, or local cast, when throwing himself before the yeomanry in the attitude of a candidate for representative. Then such being my opinions in regard to these points; I shall certainly oppose, with all my zeal any one of my honorable fellow-citizens who remains silent upon the system of Banking, and hope and believe that a majority of the freemen of Cherokee County will give a hearty concurrence in the above declaration, while at the same time I am proud to think, that each candidate possess a too much patriotism, generosity and firmness, to suppress for a moment, any response that this or their judgment might dictate, or interest might sanction, even though on his publicity or suppression might depend his or their success. Without independence, what is office, what is freedom.

I am yours gentlemen.

In due regard,

WIRT.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor: On last Friday at the bell of the bell, I deserted my usual occupation, and was in a few moments quietly seated in the Methodist Episcopal Church, surrounded by pupils of both sexes & of various degrees of scholarship from Baker to the highest branches of English literature and of science—all under the charge of Mr. S. H. Copeland, and all glowing with the excitement of the examination, about to begin. I had scarcely had time to arrange myself in a comfortable position, and to look around and recognize the scenes of most of the families of that side of town, when the drama was opened by the appearance in front of a long row of little girls and boys, with sashes on their faces and spelling books in their hands. I was immediately struck with the new mode of recitation which was adopted on that occasion, and which I am told, by those, who have attended previous examinations, is regularly practised in the Academy. Each member of the class in regular order and alteration examined his classmates, under the supervision and correction of the teacher, thereby imparting an increased interest and profit to the recitation. The discipline observed by these extremely young literati was such as, could only be expected from a well drilled soldier of the scholastic camp, and showed plainly the skill and perseverance of the commanding officer. Their observance and obedience bearing to each other existed an occasional smile, but the constant admiration of the audience.

The examination on orthography was succeeded by others in Geography, Philosophy, & all other extra of a large & promising school. It would require more space than you would be willing to allow this communication to examine each in detail, then let it suffice to say with regard to all, that the young ladies and gentlemen acquitted themselves so satisfactorily and even gratify their parents and friends and to speak the merits of their teacher, and to tell the tale of their own industry. The examination on grammar was taken into their own hands by the audience and skillfully and successfully conducted. The most difficult sentences were analyzed with admirable promptitude and accuracy by the class. In this examination, every body was pleased. It was continued through the space of four hours, during which time several gentlemen present exhibited in vain their fund of grammatical difficulties, in the attempt to puzzle the class.

The inductive plan of teaching English grammar had been evidently adopted with great success by Mr. Copeland.

At night students declaimed. There was an immense audience present. The old and the young. The masculine and the beautiful were all there. The house was filled to overflowing. The youthful speakers generally did themselves credit. The proper declamation had been generally caught by the students.

The Heroine of Sonno, and the landing of the Pilgrims were beautifully and correctly recited. During their recitation every one seemed to be fascinated by

"The looks and tones that dart

An instant sunshine through the heart."

The looks of beauty and the tones of timid female eloquence fell upon the senses of the audience, & obtained their enraptured attention, and spell-bound silence that speaks the most sincere admiration.

Mr. Copeland closed the exercises by a valedictory address to his pupils and patrons.

SPECTATOR.

THRILLING INCIDENT.—Attempt of the Tiger to devour Horst Driesbach.—On Thursday evening, as the celebrated wild-beast performer, Driesbach, was performing with his animals at the Bowery Theatre, the leopard and the tiger volunteered an extraordinary incident to the performance by a regular set-to, while Driesbach was in the cage with them, which came near costing the latter his life. Driesbach had succeeded in separa-

ting the combatants; one of which, the leopard, he caused to leap upon his shoulders, when the tiger made a spring upon him also, and buried his teeth and claws into the unfortunate tamer's face and head, tearing off a portion of his scalp, lacerating his face in a most shocking manner, and covering him with blood. The indomitable courage and address of the heroic German, however, were never more conspicuously displayed than upon this occasion; and so effectually did he subdue the enraged animals, even while in the most imminent peril; that some of the audience were not aware of the extent of the accident.—N. Y. New Era.

The citizens of Terrapin creek valley, request of John Cochran, Esq., to meet them at Ladoga on the 4th of July next, and make a speech to them on that occasion. We hope you will give us an answer to the above request, through the Jacksonville Republican, whether it will be in your power to comply with the above request, as there are many in this valley who would like to hear you on that occasion.

Your compliance will meet the wishes of

MANY CITIZENS.

AN ACT

To establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is established throughout the United States a uniform system of bankruptcy, as follows: All persons whatsoever, residing in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a declaration as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of his knowledge and belief, a list of his or her creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or her property, rights, and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified by oath, or by conscientiously scrupulous attestation, apply to the proper court, as hereinafter mentioned, for the benefit of this act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of this act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of such court. All persons, being merchants, or using the trade of merchandise, all retailers of merchandise, and all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of not less than two thousand dollars, shall be liable to become bankrupts within the true intent and meaning of this act, and may upon the petition of one or more of their creditors, to whom they owe debts amounting in the whole to not less than five hundred dollars, to the appropriate court, be so declared accordingly in the following cases, to-wit: whenever such person, being a merchant, or actually using the trade of merchandise, or being a retailer of merchandise, or being a banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, shall depart from the State, District, or Territory of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors, or shall conceal himself to avoid being arrested, or shall willfully or fraudulently procure himself to be arrested, or his goods and chattels, lands, or tenements, to be attached, distrained, sequestered, or taken in execution; or shall remove his goods, chattels, and effects, or conceal them to prevent their being levied upon, or taken in execution, or by other process, or make any fraudulent conveyance, assignment, sale, gift, or other transfer of his lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, credits, or evidences of debt: Provided, however, That any person so declared a bankrupt at the instance of a creditor, may, at his election, by petition to such court within ten days after its decree, be entitled to a trial by jury before such court to ascertain the fact of such bankruptcy; or if such person shall reside at a great distance from the place of holding such court, the said judge, in his discretion, may direct trial by jury to be had in the county of such person's residence, in such manner and under such directions as the said court may prescribe and give; and all such decrees passed by such court, and not so re-examined, shall be deemed final and conclusive as to the subject matter thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all future payments, securities, conveyances, or transfers of property, or agreements made or given by any bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy, and for the purpose of giving any creditor, endorser, surety, or other person any preference or priority over the general creditors of such bankrupt; and all other payments, securities, conveyances, or transfers of property, or agreements made or given by such bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy, to any person or persons whatever, not being a bona fide creditor or purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, shall be deemed utterly void, and a fraud upon this act; and the assignee under the bankruptcy shall be entitled to claim, sue for, recover, and receive the same as a part of the assets of the bankrupt; and the person making such unlawful preferences and payments shall receive no discharge under the provisions of this act: Provided, That all dealings and transactions, by and with any bankrupt, bona fide made and entered into more than two months before the petition filed against him, or by him, shall not be invalidated or affected by this act: Provided, That the other party to any such dealings or transactions had no notice of a prior act of bankruptcy, or of the intention of the bankrupt to take the benefit of this act. And in case it shall be made to appear to the court, in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, that the bankrupt, his application being voluntary, has subsequent to the first day of January last, or at any other time, in contemplation of the passage

of a bankrupt-law, by assignments or otherwise, given or secured any preference to one creditor over another, he shall not receive a discharge unless the same be assented to by a majority in interest of those of his creditors who have not been so preferred: And provided, also, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to annul, destroy, or impair any lawful rights of married women or minors, or any liens, mortgages, or other securities on property, real or personal, which may be valid by the laws of the States respectively, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the second and fifth sections of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the property and rights of property, of every name and nature, and whether real, personal, or mixed, of every bankrupt, except as is hereinafter provided, who shall by a decree of the proper court be declared to be a bankrupt within this act, shall, by mere operation of law, ipso facto, from the time of such decree, be deemed to be divested out of such bankrupt, without any other act, assignment, or other conveyance whatsoever; and the same shall be vested, by force of the same decree, in such assignee as from time to time shall be appointed by the proper court for this purpose: which power of appointment and removal such court may exercise at its discretion, to the quietest; and the assignee so appointed shall be vested with all the rights, titles, powers, and authorities to sell, manage, and dispose of the same, and to sue for and defend the same, subject to the orders and directions of such court, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were vested in, or might be exercised by, such bankrupt before or at the time of his bankruptcy declared as aforesaid; and all suits in law or in equity, then pending, in which such bankrupt is a party, may be prosecuted and defended by such assignee to their final conclusion, in the same way, and with the same effect, as they might have been by such bankrupt; and no suit commenced by or against any assignee shall be abated by his death or removal from office, but the same may be prosecuted or defended by his successor in the same office: Provided, however, That there shall be exempted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessities of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference to the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of three hundred dollars: and also, the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children; and the determination of the assignee in the matter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of said court.

(Continued.)

TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST—TREMENDOUS EARTHQUAKE IN THE ISLAND OF ST. DOMINGO.

By the brig William Nelson, arrived at New York from Port au Prince, has been received "Le Patriot" of May 11th, published at that place, which gives an account of a shocking earthquake that occurred in that island on the 7th of May, at 5 o'clock in the evening; the following particulars of which we copy from the N. York Express of Saturday morning: The principal destruction of life of which we have an account, was at Cape Haytien, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are thought to be dead. The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port au Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighboring hills, and followed the direction of the southwest to the northeast. The vessels at anchor, some of the sailors report, experienced the shock before they saw the houses agitated, which seems to indicate that the shock came from the West. There were two shocks at Port au Prince very distinctly felt—the first not so long as the second, which lasted endured about three minutes. Every person strove to get out of the houses, & the streets were filled with the affrighted population. A little longer, says the Patriot, and Port au Prince would have been the theatre of a disaster similar to that of 1779, of which disastrous year the remembrance was rushing into all minds. The Patriot also says that there is hardly a house or a wall that has not suffered a little. Some have become almost uninhabitable. The front of the Senate-house, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was uninjured. On the Sunday night succeeding, and on Sunday, there were other shocks. Masses were interrupted, and the persons present ran hither and thither, while many women fainted. On Monday morning at 12 o'clock there was another shock. The weather all the while was changeable—now extreme heat, now rain, now fair, and now signs as if of a storm. On Tuesday again there was another shock; and since then, says the Patriot, it seems to us that we walk upon a quaking earth.

SAINT MARC.—A letter from this town says that the earthquake was felt there with violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed, but no loss of life is mentioned.

AT GONAIVES the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in town. All the houses that were not burnt suffered from the earthquake. It was in the streets that the writer of the letter giving this account was lying in. The church, the prison, the palace national, the treasury, and the arsenal were all destroyed.

This letter concludes at 8 A. M. by saying: "It is only half an hour since that we felt a very great commotion. At present

we are ignorant of the number of persons killed or wounded. All the prisoners who are not buried in the ruins have escaped. God grant that Port au Prince may not have experienced such a disaster."

CAPE HAITIEN.—The town of Haatien has entirely disappeared, and with it two-thirds of the population. The families that could escape have fled to Fosseette, where they were without an asylum, clothing, or provisions.

The President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of the hospital to leave the city immediately in order to give succor to the distressed. Other aid of all kinds was about to be despatched by water to the distressed.

LATON.—In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a courier arrived from the city a few hours previous to the departure of Captain Morris, who stated that a fire broke out after the earthquake, which on Monday the 9th, destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port au Prince are also said to be destroyed. Other parts of the island had not been heard from when Captain Morris left; but it is conjectured that all the towns of the North are a mass of ruins.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN. FROM FLORIDA.—MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

The U. S. Steamer, Newbern, Capt. McNelly, arrived yesterday from Palatka, bringing the distressing intelligence, of more murders in the interior. We are pained to record the following disastrous news from the seat of war, which may be relied upon as authentic: Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

Florida May 22, 1842.

Gentlemen.—The news from Florida is pretty strongly tinged with good and bad. The Creek band under Ocyee-Ache, struck upon the settlements near Santa Fee Natural Bridge, and murdered parts of several families—eight killed and several wounded. The troops are in close pursuit. If this blow had been postponed four days, there would not have been another hostile rifle fired near the settlements. Ocyee-Ache will find, on his return to his camp, some messengers from his friend and old confederate, Halleck, and will either go in immediately or find his position surrounded by 100 troops. Col. Worth was at Cedar Keys on the 18th with nearly every soul of Halleck's band, once so formidable, now prisoners.

We learn further, that on the day after these transactions, Lieut. Baker, at the head of six or eight mounted men, met a party of from 15 to 20 Creeks, who fired upon him from a distance of only a few yards, killing two of his men; and on the day after this last occurrence, Lieut. Brittain, commanding a small detachment, had a skirmish with another band near Clay Landing, on the Suwannee. Lieut. B. was in pursuit of this force, and had prevented it from crossing the Suwannee. The whole of the 7th Infantry and Capt. Kerr's Company of Dragoons were in the immediate vicinity of the enemy.

FROM THE NEW YORK NEW ERA. TEN CENTS A DAY AND BEAN SOUP.

Whig Railroads, Whig banners, and Whig principles, all appear to be going down cheap.—We learn from the Cincinnati Messenger, that the celebrated banner of the Whigs, used during the hard and cool skin campaign, was sold in that city a few evenings since for 25 cents.—This was one of the famous burning banners, made to deceive the laboring classes of the community.—The following is the inscription on it:—"Portrait of General Harrison, underneath which are the words—'Two dollars a day and roast beef,' on one side, and on the other a portrait of Mr. Van Buren, and underneath—'Ten cents a day and bean soup.' We hope the purchaser was a Democrat, and that he will preserve the banner to be shown at the public meetings next campaign; as one of the evidences of Whig promises; for, be assured, when the time arrives for electing, the Whigs will deny all their promises, and disavow ever having deluded the people by resorting to the contemptible humbuggery which characterized the late Presidential election.

TEXAS. The steamer Neptune, arrived here yesterday, bringing news from Texas as late as Monday last.

We learn that the times were getting rather worse in Texas. Some failures among issuers of shin plasters were talked of, and neither Government or people appeared to have much money.

A report was in circulation about a week ago, that Bexar had again been captured by the Mexicans; but the story turned out a humbug.

At Corpus Christi, the Wolf Hunters mustered about 500, and there were about 500 more in Houston and Galveston.

President Houston persisted in declaring he would cross the Rio Del Norte in July, at the head of as many volunteers as should offer.

Considerable opposition, and unfriendly feelings towards General Houston, are said to be manifested by many of the most influential men in Texas.

The people there look to the people of the United States for the money, the implements, and the stalwart arms that are to invade and conquer Mexico!

N. O. Advertiser.

Major Thomas N. Wood, Aid-de-Camp to President Houston, is now on a temporary visit to his friends in this vicinity, and contemplates returning to Texas in 2 weeks or less. We are authorized by him to say that the idea generally entertained in the U. States, that there will be no fighting by the Texans in Mexico, in a short time, is wholly erroneous. Preparations are now actively in progress for an earnest war of invasion. When a suitable force shall

have been collected, and adequate supplies for the campaign received, of which there is almost an actual certainty, the army of Texas will be put in motion to great effect.

Major Wood will probably place in our hands for publication, before his departure some particulars on the subject, which cannot fail to interest our readers.

Tuscaloosa Monitor.

Mr. Reverly Johnson, of Baltimore, while attending Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, a few days since in Washington, practising at a mark with a pistol, was struck in the eye by the ball, which glanced from the mark, and so severely that it is feared he will lose the use of the organ affected.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives the following account of this singular accident.

"In firing off a pistol, Mr. Johnson directed it at a pine sappling, and the ball struck a knot, and rebounded with great force and with great directness, so as to hit Mr. Johnson directly under the eye, and, as he supposed, glanced off. He returned immediately to town, thinking little of it; but the pain increasing very much, a surgeon was called in, who found, on examination, that the ball had entered the eye, and was imbedded in it. A slight surgical operation removed it, but Mr. Johnson has not yet fully recovered from its effects. It was certainly a most singular accident, and one by which Mr. J.'s life was greatly endangered. Had the ball struck the eye direct, instead of on the side, it would have entered into the brain and caused instant death."

The Abolitionists, alarmed at the feeling manifested in this city when it became known to our citizens that the subject of a dissolution of the Union was to be discussed at their Annual Convention in New York, procured advertisements to be inserted in several papers—in our own among others—disclaiming distinctly all idea of such discussion, and having made that disclaimer, not only thought any more about them or their Convention. It was in fact, hardly known to one in a thousand of our population that such an assemblage was sitting in the city. It seems, however, that their notices were as false and their declarations as faithless as is usual with them. The expediency of dissolving the Union, was solemnly discussed, notwithstanding their deceptive disclaimer, and such dissolution warmly and earnestly argued by some of their most rampant and most trusted leaders. One H. C. Wright and the everlasting Abby Kelly, were both vehemently in favor of subverting the Union at once, and made speeches in favor of that proposition. Burley and some body named Rodney French, were kind enough to argue the other way, and the Convention was so moderate as to come to the conclusion that it was not best to divide the Union at present. The proposition was postponed! We suppose they thought it best to let the Government go on till the next annual meeting of the Abolition Society. Such magnanimity and forbearance ought not to be forgotten.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

If the old charter of Rhode Island needs any alteration, say the Federal pressers, it should be done in a constitutional and lawful manner. The only provision which the charter of King Charles makes for its own alteration is in these words:

"And further, our will and pleasure is, that in all matters of public controversy which may fall out between our colony of Providence Plantations, to make their appeals therein to us, our heirs and successors, for redress in such cases within our realm of England."

The "constitutional" mode of effecting reform, therefore, would have been to petition Victoria, Albert and the baby, setting forth that her lawful subjects in the Providence Plantations were desirous of reform.—*New Haven (Ct.) Reg.*

From the N. Y. Courier & Enq.
PROVIDENCE, May 29, 1842.

There are indications not to be mistaken, that a powerful effort is now making to reorganize the party which sustained the "People's Constitution," and which claims the government under it. For although a fugitive is under the protection of the Governor of Connecticut, and he is in communication with the leaders of his party in this city; a meeting of his friends was held at Chepachet this week, and a still more important one was held yesterday, near Lime Rock, in Smithfield, at which pledges were given to maintain the "People's Constitution" by force, and a very considerable sum of money was raised. It was also determined to hold an encampment in the course of next week. The sessions of the Governor and Council have been long and frequent, and although the result of their deliberations have not been made public, it is known that information has been received of a body of men organizing in Worcester county, Massachusetts; that communications have passed between Gov. King and the Governors of Massachusetts and New York. The Governor and Council have also urged upon the citizens the importance of an efficient military organization; the manner in which they have conducted the government through the late crisis convinces the people that the call would not be made were it not necessary. It has been responded to cheerfully, and companies are forming throughout the city and state. We shall be far better prepared to meet another assault upon the government. The number of men who turned out last week, according to the order of the commander in chief, is ascertained to be about 2,500, exclusive of any part of Providence county, except the city.

E. M. Huntington, the present Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Indiana.

RECORDED.—On the 9th inst. by the Rev. S. G. Jenkins, FRANCIS M. HARRIS, to Miss MARY E. daughter of Nathaniel Parks, all of this County.

A Camp Meeting will be held at the Camp Ground near Alexandria, commencing 18th of August, 1842, at which time there will be held the third Quarterly Conference for the Jacksonville Circuit.

A Protested Meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church in this place by Ministers of the Protestant Methodist Church, commencing on Friday night before the 1st Sabbath in July next.

A Camp Meeting will also be held in Choctaw Valley 3 miles below White Plains, commencing on Wednesday before the 4th Sabbath in August next. A cordial invitation is given to all foreigners, ministers, &c.

Chancery Court at Jefferson, Ala.
Chancery Rules for the 38th District in the Northern Division of Chancery, in said State, held on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1842.

S. B. GRANTY, }
vs. } A BILL.
Warner Washington, et al. }
THIS day came the Complaint, by the Solicitor, M. J. Turnley, and on his motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that one of the Defendants, John S. Washington, is not a citizen of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., requiring the said John S. Washington to plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Jefferson, in the second Monday in July next, or Judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against him, and the cause set for hearing *ex parte* as to him. The Bill charges in substance as follows: That on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1840, Complainant, Eugene D. Cook, of the county of Chambers, and State of Alabama, by Attorney instituted suit, by suing out a writ of *Cu Sa. Ad.* against one Peter M. Thorp, in the name of Henry Bulard and James Campbell, assignees &c. for the use of complainant, in the Circuit Court of the county of Cherokee, in the State of Alabama, on the 24th day of March, 1840, complainant said out an Attachment on the said claim against the said Peter, as a branch of the original suit—that the said Attachment was levied by the proper officers of said county of Cherokee upon two certain town Lots, lying and being in the town of Jefferson in said county of Cherokee, known in the plan of said town as Lots No. 14 & 15; that there was no other property found by said Officers, sufficient to satisfy said Attachment; that at a special term of the circuit court of said county, begun and holden on the 31st Monday of July, A. D. 1841, and on the 27th day of July, 1841, complainant recovered judgment upon said suit against said Peter for the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-six cents damages, besides costs, in all one hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and ninety cents; that after the rendition of judgment execution was issued, and was returned into court by the proper officers; that there was no property to be found belonging to the said Peter to satisfy the said execution, except the said Lots No. 14 & 15, which said Lots were not sold under and by virtue of said execution, because the said Lots are situated on public lands, belonging to the United States, and the said Peter was and is only possessed of a conditional and equitable title to the said Lots.

Complainant further shows, that the said Peter removed from this State about the time of the suing out of said Attachment, and that this complainant has no means within his knowledge of securing his said demand, except he can realize it out of the said town Lots above described.

Complainant further charges, that the said Lots and buildings thereon are now in the possession of and claimed by one Pauline Meidzkeke, by what pretended title this complainant is not advised.

Complainant further charges, that at the time the said Pauline acquired his pretended title, or claim to said Lots, the said Peter was largely indebted, and was indebted to complainant the demand here sued for, and that the said Pauline knew of the indebtedness of the said Peter, and that the claim or interest that the said Pauline has in and to the said Lots and buildings, and thereto belonging, was acquired fraudulently, and with intent to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of the said Peter, in the collection of their just dues.

The Bill prays that the Defendants answer fully, on their several and respective oaths, in relation to the transfer of the said Lots and houses from Peter M. to Pauline Meidzkeke. And further prays that the Defendants answer fully in relation to the quantity of Merchandize owned by said Peter at the time of his removal from this State, and what disposition was made of said effects, and that the transfer made by Thorp to Pauline Meidzkeke be declared null and void, and that the said Meidzkeke be required by decree of the Hon. Court to surrender up possession of the same, and be debared from exercising any control thereof, and that the said Lots houses and appurtenances thereon, and all rights, claim and interest that was in the said Peter M. Thorp, be decreed to be sold by the Hon. Court, and the proceeds thereof appropriated to the payment of the demand of complainant, and for general relief.

WM. L. CAIN, Reg. in Chan.
M. J. TURNLEY, Sol.
June 10, 1842.—4.—(Pr's fee \$25 00.)

NOTICE.
An examination of the Students of the Hearn Manual Labor Schools will take place on the 30th inst. and the day following. The friends of learning are invited. On Saturday (2nd July) the annual meeting of the patrons of the institution will be held, and business of importance is expected to be transacted, a full attendance is earnestly requested.

CARTER W. SPARKS, Pres. Bd. Trustees.
June 15th, 1842.—3t.

**State of Alabama, }
BENTON COUNTY.**
TAKEN UP and posted by Allen Gibbs, two head of Horses, one a Bay Horse, about six years old, small blaze in the face, right hind foot white 14 hands high, and appraised to \$47 50. Also a Sorrel Filly, one year old, appraised to fifteen dollars, May 26th, 1842.

M. M. HOUSTON, C. K.
June 15, 1842.

**The State of Alabama, }
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.**
Special Orphans' Court, 30th May, 1842.
THIS day came into Court, Wiley Looney, Executor of the Estate of Rebecca Looney, dec'd, and reports himself ready for final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the first Monday in July next be set apart as the day for final settlement of said estate. It is further ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said estate to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Ashville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why final settlement should not then be made.

Copy—Test.
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, C. K.
(St.—\$6 00.)

Chancery Court, at Jefferson, Ala.
Chancery Rules for the 38th District in the Northern Division of Chancery, in said State, held on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1842.

Eugene D. Cook, }
vs. } A BILL.
Peter M. Thorp, and }
Pauline Meidzkeke. }
In this cause, that one of the Defendants, Peter M. Thorp, is not a citizen of the State of Alabama. It is therefore, on motion of the Complainant by his Solicitor, ordered, that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., requiring the said Peter M. Thorp to plead answer or demur to the said Bill at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Jefferson on the second Monday of July next, or Judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against him, and the cause set for hearing *ex parte* as to him.

The Bill charges in substance as follows: That on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1840, Complainant, Eugene D. Cook, of the county of Chambers, and State of Alabama, by Attorney instituted suit, by suing out a writ of *Cu Sa. Ad.* against one Peter M. Thorp, in the name of Henry Bulard and James Campbell, assignees &c. for the use of complainant, in the Circuit Court of the county of Cherokee, in the State of Alabama, on the 24th day of March, 1840, complainant said out an Attachment on the said claim against the said Peter, as a branch of the original suit—that the said Attachment was levied by the proper officers of said county of Cherokee upon two certain town Lots, lying and being in the town of Jefferson in said county of Cherokee, known in the plan of said town as Lots No. 14 & 15; that there was no other property found by said Officers, sufficient to satisfy said Attachment; that at a special term of the circuit court of said county, begun and holden on the 31st Monday of July, A. D. 1841, and on the 27th day of July, 1841, complainant recovered judgment upon said suit against said Peter for the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-six cents damages, besides costs, in all one hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and ninety cents; that after the rendition of judgment execution was issued, and was returned into court by the proper officers; that there was no property to be found belonging to the said Peter to satisfy the said execution, except the said Lots No. 14 & 15, which said Lots were not sold under and by virtue of said execution, because the said Lots are situated on public lands, belonging to the United States, and the said Peter was and is only possessed of a conditional and equitable title to the said Lots.

Complainant further shows, that the said Peter removed from this State about the time of the suing out of said Attachment, and that this complainant has no means within his knowledge of securing his said demand, except he can realize it out of the said town Lots above described.

Complainant further charges, that the said Lots and buildings thereon are now in the possession of and claimed by one Pauline Meidzkeke, by what pretended title this complainant is not advised.

Complainant further charges, that at the time the said Pauline acquired his pretended title, or claim to said Lots, the said Peter was largely indebted, and was indebted to complainant the demand here sued for, and that the said Pauline knew of the indebtedness of the said Peter, and that the claim or interest that the said Pauline has in and to the said Lots and buildings, and thereto belonging, was acquired fraudulently, and with intent to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of the said Peter, in the collection of their just dues.

The Bill prays that the Defendants answer fully, on their several and respective oaths, in relation to the transfer of the said Lots and houses from Peter M. to Pauline Meidzkeke. And further prays that the Defendants answer fully in relation to the quantity of Merchandize owned by said Peter at the time of his removal from this State, and what disposition was made of said effects, and that the transfer made by Thorp to Pauline Meidzkeke be declared null and void, and that the said Meidzkeke be required by decree of the Hon. Court to surrender up possession of the same, and be debared from exercising any control thereof, and that the said Lots houses and appurtenances thereon, and all rights, claim and interest that was in the said Peter M. Thorp, be decreed to be sold by the Hon. Court, and the proceeds thereof appropriated to the payment of the demand of complainant, and for general relief.

WM. L. CAIN, Reg. in Chan.
M. J. TURNLEY, Sol.
June 10, 1842.—4.—(Pr's fee \$25 00.)

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CARTER W. SPARKS, Pres. Bd. Trustees.
June 15th, 1842.—3t.

**State of Alabama, }
BENTON COUNTY.**
TAKEN UP and posted by Allen Gibbs, two head of Horses, one a Bay Horse, about six years old, small blaze in the face, right hind foot white 14 hands high, and appraised to \$47 50. Also a Sorrel Filly, one year old, appraised to fifteen dollars, May 26th, 1842.

M. M. HOUSTON, C. K.
June 15, 1842.

**The State of Alabama, }
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.**
Special Orphans' Court, 30th May, 1842.
THIS day came into Court, Wiley Looney, Executor of the Estate of Rebecca Looney, dec'd, and reports himself ready for final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the first Monday in July next be set apart as the day for final settlement of said estate. It is further ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said estate to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Ashville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why final settlement should not then be made.

Copy—Test.
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, C. K.
(St.—\$6 00.)

Lebanon Hotel.
The subscriber respectfully informs that he has built a large and commodious house in the town of Lebanon, DeKalb county, Ala. which he has opened for the purpose of keeping Entertainment, and flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He has good stables and an excellent Ostrich.

C. M. BARRY.
June 15, 1842.—4t.

Notice.
IS hereby given, that Letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of May, 1842, on the estate of Matthew Marable, dec'd. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH C. BAIRD, Adm'r.
ANDREW N. BAIRD, Adm'r.
June 15, 1842.—6t.

Notice.
WILL BE SOLD at the Arbachoochee Gold Mines, Randolph County, Ala. on the 6th day of July next, all the personal property belonging to the estate of Matthew Marable, deceased, late of said County, consisting of a large Stock of Hogs, Oxen, Waggons, five Work Mules, one Ox, Wagon, several Horses, Farming Utensils, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JOSEPH C. BAIRD, Adm'r.
ANDREW N. BAIRD, Adm'r.
June 4, 1842.—1t.

NOTICE.
ON Friday the 24th of June, inst., will be a Masonic procession in the Town of Jefferson, Cherokee county, Alabama, by the members of Jefferson Lodge No. 51; and a Sermon preached by the Rev. Whitfield Anthony, the members and brethren of Hiram Lodge, Jacksonville, are earnestly solicited to attend, and members of the Craft generally.

By order of the Lodge.
R. L. SAWRIE, Sec'y.
Jefferson, June 10th 1842.—2t.

**State of Alabama, }
BENTON COUNTY.**
CHANCERY
RULES, for the 38th District in the Northern Division of Chancery, in said State, held in Jacksonville, on the third Monday in May, A. D. 1842.

Harriet T. Andrews, by her husband David Andrews, vs. Robert C. Boyd, Martin McBride & Elias Brock.

THIS day came the complaints by Martin & Foster Solicitors, and upon their motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that Martin McBride, one of the Defendants to this Bill of complaint, is not an inhabitant of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said State for four successive weeks, notifying and admonishing the said Martin McBride, to appear before the Honorable Alexander Bowie, Chancellor of said Division on the third Monday in July next, and plead answer or demur to complainants Bill of complaint, or the same will, under the Rules of said court, be taken *pro confesso* as to him and said Bill be put for hearing *ex parte*.

The Bill charges, that the father of Oratrix, by deed of gift gave her a negro girl named Sarah, her own separate property to be enjoyed by her separate, apart, and independent of her husband said Andrews contracts, and not subject to his liabilities. Yet the Defendants, have had said girl levied on by legal process as the property of her said husband David Andrews—prayer for injunction and relief.

WM. H. ESTILL, Register in ch'y.
MARTIN & FOSTER, Sol.
May 18, 1842.—4t.—\$10 00.

Produce Stake for 1845.

WE the subscribers agree to run a produce Stake, over the Benton Course near Jacksonville, Ala. Full of 1845, on the day previous to the regular Jockey Club meeting, with colts and fillies two years old, mile heats—the produce of mares the Spring of 1842—bred in Benton and the adjoining counties. Subscription \$100—half forfeit to name, and close the first of October, 1842. In case of the death of either owner or colt, the nomination to be void unless claimed by an agent or administrator of the deceased willing to subscribe to the above stake, will address the Secretary of the Benton Jockey Club, post paid.

JOHN W. TROTTER, B. M. POPE, Proprietors.

DANIEL RYAN—Names produce of Black Prince and Jane by Big Archie.
B. M. POPE—Names produce of Black Prince and
JOHN W. TROTTER—Names produce of Bl. Prince & Alice Ann by Director.

" " " Also produce of Bl. Prince & Imperatrice by Carolinian.
R. D. ROWLAND—Names produce of Cock of the Rock and Lucia Hyall, by Bertrand.

Als produce of Cock of the Rock and Mary by Bertrand.
DANIEL BUSH—Names produce of John Bascomb and Miss Lumbkin by old Bertrand.

DANIEL BUSH & A. YOE—Names produce of John Bascomb and Margiana by Jo Kent.

J. B. WALDEN, Attorney & Counselor at Law,
LEBANON, DEKALB COUNTY, ALA.
HAVING permanently located himself, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. April, 27, 1842.

The Huntsville Democrat will insert he above if, and forward account to J. B. W.

PROPOSAL.
For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Democratic paper, to be called the **State Rights Republican,** Journal of Education and Constitutional Reformer.

Under this title is offered for the patronage and support of the people, a new publication, devoted—as that title indicates—to the defence of the rights and the development of the virtues of the State and of the individual citizen; and to the free and fearless discussion of principles and measures which affect the relations of one to the other; and of both to the Confederation of States.

The conductors of the new paper having long been connected with the public press, in different sections of the Union, a full knowledge of their fitness for the place in which they appear, is already with the people. Of themselves, therefore, they have only to say, that the Democratic faith which with them has passed the ordeal of years of thought and study, has daily, grown clearer and stronger by exercise—and this paper, though new to the public, is but the continuation of an effort, to which their whole lives have and are devoted. For the future, then, they have the highest satisfaction in appealing to the past—while for the past, they have neither explanation to make nor apology to offer.

We consider government in this country, as designed to be simply the agent of the popular will—that it is intended to be always the servant of the people—never their benefactor, nor their master—that it is instituted for the protection it affords should be general, not special—universal, not partial—uniform, not discriminatory—direct, not remote or contingent—so all individuals, not to any classes or distinctive interests—no class aggression, not against competition;—and that whatever special privilege or special protection has been given, and wrested to the injury of every other individual—thus producing injustice, and positive wrong to society.

There are no necessary evils in government. Whatever political or social wrongs or evils the people suffer, result from ignorance, contempt and a practical denial of the plain principles above presented. An enumeration of them would swell the pages of a treatise, if it did not compel his utter despair of ever obtaining their correction. Suffice it then for the present to say, that we shall oppose as we ever have done, *LEGALIZED PRIVILEGE* in every form. We shall insist on the absolute and unconditional repeal of all laws that confer it, and the immediate abandonment of all usages or sanction its exercise is or its continuance. Associations, classes or individuals, by whatever political or party name they may be known, who seek to exercise it, or justify its bestowment, will find no countenance or favor at our hands; and viewing as we do, its bestowment in any form, as a usurpation of power, we declare against it, in behalf of the people, equality and uncompromising war.

In a Constitutional Republican government like ours, the remedy—peaceable, just and efficient—is in the people. They make the government—from their consent, all its just powers are derived,—and when that consent is directed by a wise, universally educated and intelligent, then, and not till then, is there effectual security for either the State or the people. If the people exercise their rights, they will wear them well; and will wear them well. We hold it therefore, to be the duty of this as of every other State, to establish a system of Universal Education, to provide liberally for its maintenance and to make it the absolute and inalienable birthright of every free white child born or residing within its limits. It is a measure which we believe to be vitally important and necessary, and as is intimated in our title, the earnest advocacy of such a system will constitute an important feature of this "JOURNAL."

The last part of our title has a special as well as a general meaning. The Constitution of Virginia contains provisions more aristocratic, partial and exclusive, more hostile to the rights of the people, than any which is to be found in any other State in this Union. The unjust and arbitrary restrictions on the right of suffrage in every form, which privileges money, or disfranchises race—the denial to the people of the right of selecting all their agents and officers; and the making of any offices perpetual or self-perpetuating—these are anomalies and inconsistencies derogatory to the character of the State and degrading in their influence on the people. But generally—holding as we do, the rights of man primary and paramount—wherever a reform of the laws is inadequate to their complete assertion and maintenance, or impracticable from the interposition of Constitutional obstacles, we shall always be found the advocates of "CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM."

Thus far we have spoken—and at greater length than we designed—and what is intended to be the editorial character of our paper. We shall look over to the political and social rights and interests of man as man. With us the rights of all are equal, but the interests of the producer are paramount to those of the accumulator—as man is worth to the world more than money. The FARMER and MECHANIC will therefore, find an important part of our paper devoted to their cause, and designed to assist them in the attainment of their true position and influence in the State and in society.

TO THE LADIES DEPARTMENT, particular attention will be directed; and there will always be found a choice selection from the current Literature of the day. A general summary of important Foreign and Domestic News, will also be furnished;—and with this we complete the enumeration of our essential features.

It may be that we hope for a larger patronage than we shall deserve—but we shall strive to deserve more than we dare to hope.

TERMS.
City subscribers, whose papers are delivered at their residence by a carrier, Two Dollars per annum only, payable invariably in advance.

"Those who will forward the pay for ten copies, shall receive the eleventh gratis—being an allowance of ten per cent for their trouble. Orders addressed to THOMAS FISKE, Richmond, Va., will meet with prompt attention. Richmond, Jan. 8, 1842.

**STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY.**
Orphans' Court, January 22nd, 1842.

THIS day came Miles W. Abernathy, Administrator of the Estate of John I. Young, Deceased, and reported the Estate of said Deceased, insolvent. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month, for six months, notifying the Creditors of said Estate to present their claims to E. P. Smith, Judge of the County Court of Benton County, on or before Friday the 7th day of October next, on which day the claims against said Estate will be audited for allowance.

True Copy.
M. M. HOUSTON, C. K.
March 30, 1842.—m3m.

BLANKS
Of almost every description
Neatly printed on fine paper
For Sale at this Office.

Songster's Companion,
BY REV. D. BRYAN.
For Sale at this Office.

Look Here!
THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE, **COCK OF THE ROCK.**

WILL make his next season at R. D. Rowland's, Benton County, Ala., 2 miles North of Jacksonville. Commencing on the 1st of May, and ending on the 10th of June, at \$20 the season, and 50 cents to the groom. Those failing to get a colt in the Spring can have the fall season gratis. Notes will be required in each case at the time of service, payable on the 25th of December next.

Mares will be fed at \$1 50 per week. Good and well enclosed pasturage will be provided, and all possible care and attention will be paid to Mares left with the horse, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Expenses for feed paid when mares taken away.

N. B. Cock of the Rock was sired by Durock, the Sire of American Eclipse, his Dam, Romp, was full sister to Miller's Dam, Dam of American Eclipse by old Messenger. For pedigree & performance see hand bill. Suffice it to say he is the best as many race horses as perhaps any horse living in the United States.

AUGUSTUS YOE, R. D. ROWLAND.

Jan. 12, 1842.—17t.

The terms upon which Cock of the Rock would stand having been fixed during the absence of the undersigned, since his return he has concluded in consequence of the hardness of times to reduce the rate to \$20 the season. A rumor has also got afloat that he is not the genuine horse represented. That this rumor is entirely unfounded I have documents in my possession to prove, and no man patronizing the horse shall be charged a cent, if I cannot prove it to his satisfaction.

R. D. ROWLAND.
April 6, 1842

**State of Alabama, }
CHEROKEE COUNTY.**

Orphans' Court, Regular Term, 1st Friday in April 1842.

WHEREAS Alexander L. Dean Administrator of the estate of John Dean deceased, has this day reported said estate insolvent, and, whereas said Administrator has not reported to this court any lands, tenements or hereditaments, belonging to the estate of said intestate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six successive weeks, that the Judge of this court will meet at the Court House in the town of Jefferson, on the first Friday in October aforesaid, for receiving and examining their claims against said estate.

JOHN S. WILSON, C. K.
Copy from the minutes.

May 4, 1842.—5t.—\$7 00.

New Spring & Summer GOODS.

Very Low for CASH.

THE Subscribers are just receiving from New York a large and splendid assortment of Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods, comprising almost every article usually required for in this market.

Having determined to REDUCE the prices of our goods to the **CASH \$7 AND 25c**, we will offer great inducements to all who wish to pay cash for Goods to purchase of us.

Also those who will pay us *promptly* at the end of the year will be accommodated with Goods at the lowest prices.

We respectfully solicit all of our friends and customers and the public generally to call and examine our stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere, and we are confident that our Goods and prices will suit.

S. P. HUDSON & CO.
April 27, 1842.—4t.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having this day been granted by the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County to the undersigned upon the Estate of George W. Hall dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their accounts properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH HAIL, Edm'x.
June 3d, 1842.—6t.—\$5 50.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Gilbert Oneal, deceased, upon the 1st day of April, 1842, been by the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, granted to the undersigned, these are therefore to notify all persons having demands against said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, Adm.
May 30, 1841.—6t.—\$3 50.

**STATE OF ALABAMA, }
RANDOLPH COUNTY.**
Orphans' Court in vacation, May 10th 1842.

William H. Wood vs. Thomas L. Clements & Thomas B. Wafer, Administrators on the Estate of William Clements deceased.

THIS day came William H. Wood by petition Thos. L. Clements & Thomas B. Wafer, Administrators on the estate of William Clements dec'd, to make titles to fractions T. L. & S. in Township twenty, (20) Range ten (10), also to a fraction at the mouth of Crooked creek, in township twenty (20) Range ten (10), to which said lands said petitioner holds the bonds of said William Clements, deceased made by said Clements in his lifetime, to make good and legal titles to said lands.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month for three



POETRY.

From Goody's Lady's Book.

"PASSING AWAY."

SUGGESTED BY THE MOTTO ON THE RING OF A FRIEND.

"Passing away, passing away—
A bright bird warbled in numbers gay,
Pausing while on its quivering wing,
Of its onward flight, and its home to sing;
"Of joy to leave you my northern bowers,
Though grateful your shade in the summer
hours,
For the cold, rough blasts have destroyed your
bloom,
And winter hath come with his chilling gloom,
And homeward, detained by no captive chain,
I return to my native clime again.
To cloudless skies, to a fairer land,
I haste with a free and a joyful band,
Gladly, I carol my parting lay—
Passing away, passing away."

"Passing away, passing away,"
Murmured a flower in its slow decay,
And it bowed its head to the raging blast,
That its beautiful petals around it cast;
"I rejoice, stern friend, that thou hast me low,
I welcome thy summons, I long to go,
In earth's warm bosom to sink to rest;
She will guard me from her sheltering breast.
When the Spring returns, I again shall rise,
And, clad in new beauty, unfold mine eyes.
Why should I linger alone 'mid the dead?
The loved and the lovely, around me have fled—
Calmly, I yield to thy pitiless sway,
Passing away, passing away."

"Passing away, passing away,"
Whispered a saint, as he dying lay,
While his pallid brow and his languid eye,
Now spake of the triumph, the glory nigh;
"Gladness earth, farewell! I am thine no more!
Tempting world, thy joys and thy woes are o'er!
Soon, from sin and anguish forever free,
I shall mount on high with my Lord to see
Heaven's shining portals open appear!
The song of the ransomed—I hear! I hear!
I shall soon be with you, ye blessed band!
Release me, sweet death, with thy mighty hand!
To the land of rest and eternal day,
Passing away, passing away."

"Passing away, passing away,"
Sang an angel choir o'er the child of clay;
Unseen their glances of pitying love,
While wafting their song to the courts above—
"It will soon be ended, this fearful strife,
And thou shalt awaken to blissful life.
Then tremble not, mortal, nor fear to die,
O come thou with us, to thy home on high!
The sainted, the loved, for thy coming wait,
To dwell with them in their happy state.
There are mansions far, in that world of light,
Soon, soon will they burst on thy rapturous sight!
Gazing upon them, we joyfully say—
"Passing away, passing away."

ALAS! HOW SOON THE HEART FORGETS.

BY C. G. EASTMAN.

Alas! how soon the heart forgets
It's deepest, wildest pain;
The tear an hour the eyelid wets
And all is joy again.
Still rushes on the tide of men,
As though the past had never been.

A year, one year is scarcely gone,
Since in the yellow fall,
We heaped the frozen clay upon
The dearest of us all;
And now, alas! as 'twere a dream,
The memory of that day doth seem.

She was our life but yesterday,
And by her tombstone now,
We sing and plant the yellow corn,
And drive the furrowing plough,
As gay as if beneath that stone
Were sleeping one we'd never known.

THE LAST STAKE.

A "CLUB HOUSE" SKETCH.

It may not be generally known, that in some of our most fashionable neighborhoods there are resorts denominated "club houses," which are nightly visited by hundreds of wealthy citizens, young and old, married and single, who, although they may not have been able to pay their notes or their tailor's bills during the day, manage in the evening, to lose at the gaming table, larger sums than would have been adequate for such purposes.

Into one of these elegant furnished mansions I now introduce my readers: The apartments are spacious and splendidly furnished. A side-board laden with massive plates and glistening beneath the weight of liquors and refreshments—the folding doors were thrown open—richly cut chandeliers illuminate both rooms—the antiracite is glowing in the grate—and every table is occupied with parties engaged in various games of chance.

At one of their tables four young gentlemen are engaged in playing bridge—the move in the most fashionable circles, are wealthy, well educated and intelligent.

"Where is Hamilton to-night?" enquires one of the party.

"Is it possible you do not know that he is dead?" is the interrogative answer.

"Dead?"

"Yes, poor fellow, he lost all he was worth at Tom's, the night before last—went home to his lodgings and blew out his brains."

"He was buried this afternoon," adds another of the players.

"Poor fellow!" exclaimed the first speaker, "what a devilish fool he was to go to Tom's; he had waited only until this evening his luck might have taken a turn. I owed him a hundred dollars, which I came prepared to pay him. However, since he has cancelled the debt in such a summary manner, I'll brag the amount."

"I'll go you that and a hundred better."

The game continued, but nothing more was said of the young man, who so lately had been their companion; and whose miserable fate is told in the foregoing conversation. Heavy snurs were lost and wondrous laughter rang through the room. Now flushed with success, some exulted in their good fortune—others lost the last dollar they had remaining, and cursed their unlucky stars.

At the table where the conversation took place to which I have already referred, the

utmost good humor and harmony prevailed. The players were evidently familiar associates, on equal terms of intimacy and standing in society. They pocketed each others money with the utmost indifference, and the sang froud with which it was lost & won was equally remarkable.

The clock struck twelve. "Midnight!" exclaimed one.

"Yes, Shakespeare says," returned another—

"Now is the very witching time of night;
When church yards and graves give up their
dead."

By the way, I wonder if Billy Shakespeare believes in ghosts?

"I can answer for myself," said a third, "that I do, most religiously."

"Nonsense—you surely jest."

"By heaven I don't—you may call it superstitious, folly, or what you please, I believe at this very hour ghosts walk abroad."

The others laughed, but the last speaker maintained his gravity.

"Well, really this is amusing," continued the young gentleman by whom the conversation was commenced; "nothing would induce you then to visit a grave yard at this time of night, I suppose?"

"No, I confess my weakness or cowardice if you choose to call it, in this particular, and you Ned Lawrence, would be equally loth to do so."

"Not I," answered Lawrence; "make it worth my while, I'll go this hour to Frank Hamilton's grave and offer to pay him, if he's abroad, the hundred dollars he won from me at cribbage."

"I will bet you fifty dollars you do not such thing."

"Done!"

The bet was made the money was staked.

Ned Lawrence rose, called for his cloak, and having enveloped himself in its ample folds was about departing, when it was suggested that some one should accompany him in order to be a witness that he should actually visit the "suicide's" grave."

"No he must go alone, or I withdraw the bet," exclaimed the believer in ghosts; "to convince us that he actually has won the wager he can bring the steak that was driven into the ground at the foot of Hamilton's grave, to denote where the poor fellow was buried."

"Good—I will do so," said Lawrence, and he departed.

The glass of the remaining trio were replenished, and the game resumed. He, by whom the bet was proposed, was sanguine of winning it the others were confident that Lawrence would return with a just claim to the sun deposited. And so he did; as the clock struck one he returned with the steak, on which the initials of Frank Hamilton were rudely engraved.

"There, I have won the wager!" he cried, "it was a long walk on a cold night, and I had trouble to climb the wall which encloses the grave yard, but I allow no man to dispute my courage. I offered to pay Frank his money, too, but as he did not appear to claim it, I consider that having made a legal tender of the amount, the debt is cancelled."

"Well, the money is yours Ned, but double or quits, that you do not replace the steak from where you removed it."

"What to-night?" inquired Lawrence.

"This very hour!"

"Double or quit? I'll do it! first let me swallow a glass of whiskey punch, for this infernal cold, and is somewhat of a walk from here there to Carmine street."

"By all means—we'll all pledge to your safe return."

The glasses were filled and drained.

Ned Lawrence took up the steak he had brought from the grave yard, and again departed.

"Good night, Ned," said one of his thoughtful, gay companions, "Frank Hamilton will keep you this time, and challenge you to take your revenge at cribbage."

"If I return not by daylight, you may conclude that such is the fact," replied Lawrence, as he closed the door.

A feeling of uncomfortable gloom came over the three remaining gamblers, after Ned Lawrence departed a second time.

In vain did they endeavor to rally their spirits, or seek by increasing their bet, to give additional excitement to the game. Lawrence himself, as he once more pursued his way to the grave of the wretched suicide experienced a sensation of dread, to which he was previously a stranger, and it was increased as the parting remark of his friend recurred to him. "Pshaw!" he involuntarily exclaimed, "I am a fool to permit a silly jest like that, to effect me—if I turn back I shall be laughed at as a braggadochio, if not a coward!"

"—a coward?" that would be worse than losing a paltry hundred dollars."

On he went and at last reached the burial place. The weather was intensely cold, the stars shone brightly in the cloudless sky. Not a soul was visible, not a sound was to be heard and Ned Lawrence, exclaiming—

"I shall win!" climbed over the low wall hurried to replace the steak at the foot of the gambler's grave.

Long did his friends await his return, at the club house. Daylight came, but he was still absent. His absence was unaccountable. They sought him at his lodgings, he was not there, and they at once determined to solve the mystery, if possible, by visiting the burial place.

Thither they hastened, and on the grave of Frank Hamilton, they found the corpse of their companion.

They were horror stricken! None spoke but the countenances of all, told the anguish and horror of their hearts. As soon as they recovered the shock, a slight so awful and unexpected had occasion, they proceeded to discover, if possible, the cause of his death.

No marks of violence were on the body—no evidence could be obtained from a scientific examination, of injury or disease, but the inference, that his death was caused by terror, was irresistible.

The facts from which such inference was drawn are soon related. In driving the steak unto the earth, it had caught in the end of his cloak, and when he attempted to

quit the grave, he found himself detained by some invisible and unknown power. His imagination was doubtless excited—his terror awakened—he had not presence of mind to disengage himself of his cloak, by loosening its usual fastening, but fancying himself held by the disturbed spirit of the suicide, Ned Lawrence, the young, gay, and fashionable, sunk fainting on the grave and perished from terror and exposure.

J. B. P.

NOTE.—The incidents, upon which the above sketch is founded, actually occurred, and nearly in the manner in which they are narrated. I have only changed the locality.

BLACK PRINCE, Winner of the two great Produce Stakes at New Market, Va.

Spring and Fall of 1887. 29 subscribers each.

THIS magnificent Stallion and distinguished Race Horse, considered by Mr. Hare as the best son of that renowned imported horse Fyde, out of the no less renowned mare Fantail, by old Sir Archie, and which for perfection of form, size, substance and every thing requisite to constitute a superior race horse, has few equals and no superiors in the United States, will stand the Spring season, 1882, at the Race Track near Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. at the stable of Col. John T. Pope, and will render service to mares at \$40 the season due at the termination of the sale. A class of ten will be served at \$50 each, and a liberal deduction made on a class of five, due as above. With 50 cents to the groom. Mares that fail in the Spring shall have the fall season gratis, or if preferred can have the season next Spring to imported Sarpodon by paying the difference.

Provisions are made for mares from a distance, and those entrusted to the care of the manager will receive all necessary attention. Good green lots furnished gratis and fed with grain if required at 25 cents per gradum. Persons sending mares from a distance will be so good as to send a note with them, the pedigree of the mare, and directions about feeding.

The season will commence the first of March and terminate the 20th June.

In offering the services of this truly fine horse to the citizens of Alabama, we do confidently offer him as one of the very best stock horses in the United States, without any exception whatever, and if blood be any desideratum, he certainly stands pre-eminent in the zoology of horses.

Black Prince has been a winner from New Market, Va. to Long Island, New York, and beaten the most celebrated horses at the North. Such as: Pion, Jane Rowlette, Steele, (Capt. Stockton's) Bergen, Monopoly, Shadow, &c.

He is a rich dark brown almost black with little, or no white, sixteen hands high, of good length, and form to please the most fastidious, and indeed nothing is wanted, but to see him to admire him, his colts that have been seen are exceedingly fine, having made his first season last Spring, few have yet been seen. The public will bear in mind that if Prince is tolerably well encouraged, his place will be supplied next season by imported Sarpodon.

For Pedigree, performance, &c. see hand bills. Prices reduced in ratio with the times.

REFERENCE.

Col. Wm. McGehee, of Benton Co., Ala. Doct. PELHAM Wm. TOWNES, & CO. Jacksonville, Feb. 18, 1882.

The Huntsville Democrat will publish until the 1st of April, and forward their account to W. T. & CO. Feb. 2, 1882.—431 May.

NEW WORKS.

Comprehensive Commentary on the Scriptures. Taken from the works of Scott, Henry, Gill, Daddridge, Adam Clarke, Patrick, Pool, Lowth, Burder, Harmer, Calmer, Stewart, Robinson, Bush, Rosenmuller, Bloomfield, and many others; edited by Rev. Wm. Jenks D. D. and also a Baptist edition edited by the Rev. M. Warren. Containing a large number of beautiful Engravings, Maps and Illustrations.

Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.—One volume.—Giving a strict and impartial account of all the Religious Denominations that have existed from Christ up to the present day, with their Doctrines, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, and many other subjects too tedious to name—by Rev. J. N. Brown, D.D.

Lives of the Presidents.—One volume. Scripture Illustrations.—Derived from the Manners, Customs, Rites, Traditions and sayings of speech of the Eastern Nations.

Polyglot Bible.—with Marginal Readings, a full selection of References, arranged in a manner hitherto unattempted. A Critical introduction to the Holy Scriptures. An Essay on the right interpretation of the Language of Scripture. Three Sermons on the Evidence of Christianity. A Geographical and Historical Index. A Dictionary to the Bible, and Browns Concordance. A Beautiful Family Record. Maps and Engravings on Steel and Numerous Wood cuts.

Specimen copies of the above and several other Works, neatly printed on fine paper, and bound in the most beautiful and durable manner, have been left at this office, where persons who may wish to subscribe for either can have an opportunity to examine them.

The above described books with others have now arrived, and may be had by application at this office.

BOOK-BINDING.

The subscriber engages prepared to execute all orders in the above business in a substantial and neat manner. Terms moderate. Newspaper files bound to order.

Orders from a distance addressed to the undersigned, or to J. F. Grant, Jacksonville Republican office, will be promptly attended to.

Jan. 25, 1882. JOHN SLEAVEN.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, January 22nd, 1882.

THIS day came Miles W. Abernathy, Administrator of the Estate of John J. Young, Deceased, and reported the Estate of said deceased insolvent. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month, for six months, notifying the Creditors of said Estate to present their claims to E. T. Smith, Judge of the County Court of Benton County, on or before Friday the 7th day of October next, on which day the claims against said Estate will be audited for allowance.

True Copy. M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.

March 30, 1882.—m6m.

THE NEWEST. THE undersigned have just received from New-York, a fine Stock of

GOODS,

which they are now opening at Woodward's Old Corner. They respectfully invite the public to call and examine, as they confidently believe they can please both as regards quality and prices.

They also have for sale BAGGING and ROPE, COTTON YARN and SAPPING-TON'S PILLS.

WOODWARD & PORTER. Jacksonville, May 30, 1882.—cf.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Regular Term, 1st Friday in April 1882.

WHEREAS, Thomas Grogan, Administrator of the estate of Samuel M. Wilson, deceased, has heretofore to wit: on the fifteenth day of March last past, reported said estate insolvent, and whereas the said administrator has not returned to this court any lands, tenements, or hereditaments belonging to the estate of said intestate. It is therefore ordered that time be allowed the creditors until the first Friday in October next to bring in and prove their claims.

Ordered by the court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six successive weeks that the Judge of the court will meet at the court House in the Town of Jefferson, on the first Friday in October next, to attend the creditors for receiving and examining their claims against said estate.

Copy from the minutes. JOHN S. WILSON, Ck.

May 4, 1882.—6t.—\$7 00.

Notice.

ON the 25th day of January last, Letters of Administration were by the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, Ala. granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Samuel Martin, deceased—those having claims against said estate are notified to produce them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred & those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

GEO. A. MARTIN, Adm.

May 11, 1882.—6t.—\$3 50.

For Sale.

A FIRST rate two horse Barouche, nearly new, which was made to order, of the most neat and durable workmanship. A bargain will be given and ample time to the purchaser to make payment. Any person wishing to see the article or obtain further information can do so by calling at this Office.

March 2, 1882.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, May 6th, 1882.

THIS day came James A. Moore and filed his petition, setting forth that James Wood, now deceased, in his lifetime sold to him the following described lands, (viz): Tract A, Section No. 6, fractional township No. 13, Range 7, containing 58 1/4-100 acres, also the east half of the S. E. fourth of section No. 6, township No. 13, Range 9 east, containing 80 acres; that the said James Wood executed his bond for titles to be made when the purchase money should be paid, which said bond bears date the 21st Nov'r, 1836; the petition further sets forth, that the purchase money was paid to the said James Wood in his lifetime, after which the said James Wood died, not having made titles, leaving Benjamin Selman his Executor, and prays that the said Executor be compelled to execute titles to the petitioner according to the bond of his testator. Whereupon it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three months, requiring Benjamin Selman, Executor of the last will and testament of James Wood, deceased, and all other persons interested therein to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County on Friday the fifth day of August next, to show cause, if any they can, why a decree of this court should not be made compelling the said Benjamin Selman, Executor as aforesaid, to execute titles in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C.

A true copy from the minutes. M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

May 11, 1882.—m3m.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Regular Term, 1st Friday in April 1882.

WHEREAS, William Sandlin, Administrator of the estate of Joel St. Angella, deceased, has this day reported said estate insolvent, and whereas said Administrator has not reported to this court any land, tenements or hereditaments belonging to the estate of said intestate. It is therefore ordered by the court that time be allowed the creditors until the first Friday in October next to bring in and prove their claims.

Ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six successive weeks, that the Judge of this court will meet at the court House in the town of Jefferson, on the first Friday in October aforesaid, for receiving and examining their claims against said estate.

Copy from the minutes. JOHN S. WILSON, Ck.

May 4, 1882.—6t.—\$7 00.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally, that he has taken charge of the above named Hotel, situated on the west side of the Public Square, and lately occupied by John Ramey, Esq. The house is large and conveniently situated for boarders and transient passengers. Every necessary means will be used on his part, and no pains or expense spared for the comfort and convenience of those who may call upon him, and whose patronage he solicits.

WM. C. KELLY. Jacksonville, March 6, 1882.—lf.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of an execution for cost from the Circuit Court of Benton County, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of July next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand which Everett Shuffield has in, and to the Fractional Sec. 31, township 13, R. 6 east, containing 99 9/4-100 acres, and also N. W. fourth of S. W. fourth of Sec. 32, township 13, R. 6 E., containing 40 acres. Also N. E. fourth of the S. E. fourth of Fractional Section 31, township 13, R. 6 e, levied on to satisfy said execution.

R. S. PORTER, Shff.

June 1, 1882.—5t.—\$2 50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry orders from the Circuit Court of Benton County & to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in July next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that John Lane & John Lane and Thomas Parker has in and to the west half of N E q. of Sec. 15, township 13, Range 8, east in the Coosa Land Dist. levied on to satisfy said orders.

R. S. PORTER, Shff.

By W. J. WILLIS, D. S.

June 1, 1882.—5t.—\$3 00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of two executions from the Circuit Court of Benton County, one in favor of Arnold & Crow, use of Wright and Liggitt, and one in favor of Harris Dunn, use, &c. and one from the Chancery Court of Talladega, in favor of H. & H. Dunn, & others, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July next, the Northwest q. of Sec. 14, T. 13, Range 8 east in the Coosa Land Dist. levied on as the property of Walden & Green and Walden & Barzer to satisfy said executions.

R. S. PORTER, Shff.

By W. J. WILLIS, D. S.

June 1, 1882.—5t.—\$3 00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Execution for cost, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July next, the west half of the South-west quarter of Section 33, township 13, range 8, east, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of Gilbert Barks to satisfy said execution.

R. S. PORTER, Shff.

By W. J. WILLIS, D. S.

June 1, 1882.—5t.—\$3 00.

Randolph Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of five orders of sale, issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in the Town of McDonald on the first Monday in July next, the following lots or parcels of land to wit: S. W. 1/4 of S. 19, T. 17, R. 10, and one hundred and twenty Acres in the S. W. corner of S. 23 T. 17, R. 10, East in the Coosa Land District.

Levied on as the property of Jesse Johnson to satisfy said orders in favor of John Lattimore.

S. WALKER, Shff.

By J. T. MORISON, D. S.

June 1, 1882.—5t.—\$3 00.

Will be sold before the Court House

door in the Town of McDonald on the first Monday in July next within the legal hours of sale the following property to wit: the South West 1/4 of the North East 1/4 of Section No. 20, Township 19, Range 11, East. Levied on as the property of Gabriel Ingram to satisfy an Execution for cost, issued from the circuit court of said County, vs. said Ingram. And also one ft. in favor of James Greer, et al. vs. G. Ingram. [Pr's fee \$3]

Also

A T the same time and place, the N. W. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of S. No. 17, Township 19, R. 11, East. Levied on as the property of James H. Allen, to satisfy sundry Executions issued from the circuit and county courts of said county, vs. James W. Allen. Pr's fee \$3.

Also

A T the same time and place, will be sold Lots Nos. 146, 191, & 192, in the town of McDonald. Levied on as the property of Samuel Carpenter to satisfy an Execution in favor of Ira Culbreath, vs. S. Carpenter, et al. and one in favor of A. Finley, vs. S. Carpenter. [Pr's fee \$3]

Also

A T the same time and place, will be sold by virtue of sundry orders of sale the East 1/2 of Section No. 6, T. 17 R. 12, East, as the property of George McKaskell to satisfy sundry judgments rendered by a Justice of the Peace, three in favor of Wm. Compston, two in favor of Joseph C. Board, one in favor of John H. Porter, one in favor of Francis Derrett, and one in favor of Henry Annine, and one in favor of James Dowdy, all vs. George McKaskell. [Pr's fee \$3]

Also

A T the same time and place, will be sold by virtue of an order of sale as above, as the property of Howard M. Putman, the North 1/2 of the North East 1/4 of Sec. 10, T. 17, R. 10 East, to satisfy a judgement rendered by a Justice of the Peace, in favor of T. & W. Dathard, vs. H. M. Putman.

S. WALKER, Shff.

By H. CROW, D. Shff.

June 1, 1882.—5t.—\$3 00.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Regular Term, 1st Friday in April 1882.

WHEREAS, William Sandlin, Administrator of the estate of Joel St. Angella, deceased, has this day reported said estate insolvent, and whereas said Administrator has not reported to this court any land, tenements or hereditaments belonging to the estate of said intestate. It is therefore ordered by the court that time be allowed the creditors